

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY  
**Weekly Report**

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV  
PAGES 491 - 523

WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1956

**No. 18**

**GAO Study**

Page 498

**NATO Report**

Page 502

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Fact Sheets	491
Pressures On Congress	501
Political Notes	517
Around The Capitol	516
Committee Roundup	504
Floor Action	510
Congressional Quiz	iii
Week In Congress	iv
Summary Of Legislation	A-109

**Negro Vote Influence**

Page 491

• **Presidential Poll** •

Page 497

**SPECIAL REPORT**

***Averell Harriman***

Page 519

COPYRIGHT 1956

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of May 4, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56			
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING					
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56		
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 9228)					

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office bill. Both houses have passed the Interior Appropriations and the bill is in conference. House has passed Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices, District of Columbia and State-Justice-Judiciary, Commerce and reported Defense Dept. bill.

COPYRIGHT 1956 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

## WHERE DOES NEGRO VOTER STRENGTH LIE?

Political repercussions following the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools have led to current speculation that United States Negroes, who generally have supported the Democratic party since early New Deal days, may be preparing to switch their support to the Republican party in 1956. In an attempt to assess this speculation, Congressional Quarterly analyzed population and election data and interviewed political leaders of both parties who are most directly concerned, with the following questions in mind:

- Where, outside the South, do Negroes constitute a significant portion of the population?
- Where, outside the South, can it be said that Negroes hold the political balance of power?
- Where, in these balance-of-power areas, do the politicians look for political shifts -- if any?

### Distribution by District

Using 1950 census data, the latest complete figures available, CQ established the number of Negroes in each of the nation's 435 Congressional districts at that time. This number was then converted to the percentage that number represented of each district's total 1950 population. The percentage or proportion of Negroes in each of the districts appears in column 1 of the chart on page 494.

Distribution of the 435 districts -- by relative proportion of Negroes, by region and by the political party of the incumbent Representative -- is shown in the chart, p. 496. This table shows that, of 315 districts outside the South, only 35 districts had populations that were 10 percent or more Negro; of these 35 districts, 29 elected Democrats to the House in 1954.

In only 14 of the 315 districts outside the South did Negroes constitute 20 percent or more of the population. One is represented by a Republican -- the rural Eastern Shore First District of Maryland. The other 13, all in midwestern and eastern metropolitan areas, long have elected Democrats to the House. These are: Illinois 1st and 7th (Chicago), Maryland 3rd and 4th (Baltimore), Michigan 1st and 13th (Detroit), Missouri 3rd (St. Louis), New Jersey 11th (Newark), New York 10th and 16th (New York City), Ohio 21st (Cleveland), Pennsylvania 1st and 4th (Philadelphia).

Three of these 13 districts elected Negroes to the House in 1954 -- the only ones to sit in the 84th Congress. They are Reps. William A. Dawson (Ill. 1st), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich. 13th) and Adam C. Powell Jr. (N.Y. 16th). Dawson's district, which was 91.7 percent Negro, and Powell's, which was 86.8 percent Negro, were the two most heavily Negro populated districts in the nation, followed by the Mississippi Third, which was 69.1 percent Negro.

### VOTE DECLINE

These 13 districts averaged 37.5 percent Negro, with nine between 20 percent and 30 percent Negro. In 1954, Democratic candidates for the House averaged 70.8

percent of the vote in these districts, only two receiving less than 60 percent. Their 1954 share of the vote was up slightly from the 68.2 percent average in 1952. But in the two Philadelphia districts, the Democratic share of the vote dropped from 1952 to 1954.

In terms of the actual numbers of votes cast, the Republican turnout in these 13 districts dropped 38.9 percent from 1952 to 1954, the Democratic turnout 26.2 percent. In both cases, the falloff was greater than the national average -- 29.5 percent for the GOP, 21.5 percent for the Democrats.

President Eisenhower averaged 33.5 percent of the 1952 Presidential vote in these 13 Democratic-held districts. Two gave him a majority -- Maryland 4th (53.7 percent) and New Jersey 11th (52.2 percent). These also were the only two of the 13 districts that elected Democratic Congressmen in 1952 and 1954 by less than 60 percent of the vote. Smallest vote for Mr. Eisenhower was 17 percent in Powell's Harlem district.

In the 10 percent to 20 percent Negro group were 21 districts outside the South; 16 elected Democrats in 1954, five elected Republicans. Twelve of the 16 Democratic-held and four of the five GOP-held districts are in metropolitan areas. The 16 held by Democrats are: California, 23rd and 26th (Los Angeles); Delaware At Large; Illinois 24th; Indiana 1st (Gary); Maryland 5th; Maryland 7th (Baltimore); Michigan 15th (Detroit); Missouri 5th (Kansas City); New York 9th, 18th and 23rd (New York City); Pennsylvania 2nd and 3rd (Philadelphia); Pennsylvania 28th (Pittsburgh) and West Virginia 5th. The five held by Republicans are California 7th (Oakland); Indiana 11th (Indianapolis); New Jersey 2nd; Ohio 2nd (Cincinnati); Ohio 12th (Columbus).

### MARGINAL DISTRICTS

Three of the 16 Democratic-held districts are "marginal" -- that is, they were won by less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954. They are the Delaware At Large, and the Maryland 5th and 7th. The Delaware At Large and Maryland 5th seats were won by Republicans in 1952. These three districts also were the only ones among the 16 that gave Mr. Eisenhower a majority of the vote. His share of the 1952 Presidential vote averaged 42.7 percent in the entire 16 districts. In 1954, Democrats got from 55 percent to 60 percent of the vote in two districts (Missouri 5th and Pennsylvania 3rd), and more than 60 percent in the other 11.

Two of the five GOP-held districts were marginal in 1954 -- California 7th and Indiana 11th. But in two others -- New Jersey 2nd and Ohio 2nd -- Republican candidates increased their share of the vote from 1952 to 1954. President Eisenhower carried all five districts in 1952.

In the 5-to-10 percent Negro group were 37 districts outside the South, 27 in metropolitan areas. In 1954, 20 of the 37 districts elected Democrats, all but three by margins of more than 55 percent, and all but five by

margins of more than 60 percent. The five are Illinois 3rd (Chicago), Illinois 25th and Ohio 9th (Toledo) by less than 55 percent, and New Jersey 4th and 6th by less than 60 percent. Democrats replaced Republicans in the Illinois 3rd, 25th and New Jersey 6th. In 1952, President Eisenhower carried six of the 20 districts.

Republicans won 17 of the 37 5-to-10 percent Negro districts in 1954, eight by less than 55 percent of the vote: California 6th; Illinois 4th (Chicago); Kansas 2nd (Kansas City); New Jersey 12th (Newark); New Jersey 1st (Camden); New York 5th (New York City); Ohio 14th (Akron); and Ohio 3rd (Dayton). In 1952, President Eisenhower carried all but two of the 17 districts -- the California 6th, which elected a Democrat that year, and the New Jersey 1st.

In summary, the 1950 Negro population constituted more than 5 percent of the total population in 72 of 315 Congressional districts outside the South. In 1954, 49 of the 72 elected Democrats to the House, six by less than 55 percent of the vote, and 23 elected Republicans, 10 by less than 55 percent. Forty of the 49 Democratic-held districts and 16 of the 23 GOP-held districts were in cities. President Eisenhower carried 11 of 49 Democratic-held districts, 21 of the 23 GOP-held districts.

### Balance of Power

The foregoing data tell in large part where Negroes live in significant numbers outside the South. While the percentages used may be outdated for many of the 72 districts, the bias probably is on the low side, especially for the 35 districts where Negroes numbered more than 10 percent of the 1950 population. Recent samplings indicate the earlier movement of Negroes from the South to metropolitan centers in the East and Midwest continues. This movement, coupled in some instances with the movement of whites to the suburbs, probably has resulted in an increase in the proportion of Negroes in most of the metropolitan districts.

Negroes numbered more than 30 percent of the population in only four of the 315 Congressional districts outside the South -- Chicago 1st (91.7 percent), New York 16th (86.8 percent), Detroit 1st (37.1 percent) and Philadelphia 4th (44.8 percent). In these districts, the political significance of Negroes is preponderant -- Democratic candidates averaged 77 percent of the vote in 1954, while President Eisenhower averaged 23 percent in 1952. But in other districts, although numbering as little as 5 percent of the population, Negroes may wield the balance of power in close elections -- provided they register and vote in a bloc.

There are no complete and authoritative statistics on how many Negroes vote and how they vote throughout the nation. Such data would be most readily available in cities where entire wards are known to be exclusively populated by Negroes, and where the actual vote tells the story. These likewise are the areas, at least outside the South, where Negroes are most highly organized politically and where they register and vote in proportions similar to those in non-Negro metropolitan areas.

### MARGIN OF VICTORY

Nevertheless, Negroes may be said to hold a theoretical balance of power in those districts where the Negro percentage of the population is larger than a winning candidate's margin of victory. This is, of course, the case

in many southern districts, but the power remains theoretical because of the barriers raised to discourage Negro registration and voting in much of the South. Outside the South, however, and especially in the cities, Negroes are encouraged to vote by both parties. In these areas, the number voting as a bloc tends to determine the extent to which, as a practical matter, they wield the balance of power.

On the basis of the 1954 Congressional election, CQ selected those districts outside the South that qualify, in terms of the above definition, as ones where Negroes hold the balance of power. There were 61 such districts; 32 elected Democrats, 29 elected Republicans. All are listed in the chart on page 493. Cities are named when the districts lie wholly or largely within them. An asterisk following the percentage of Negroes within a district signifies that the percentage is two or more times as large as the winner's margin of victory, while a double asterisk marks the district as having been won by 55 percent of the vote or less. Roman numerals in the right-hand column indicate the districts' relative degree of urbanization.

Analysis of the chart shows these 61 balance-of-power districts are distributed as follows:

	Dems.	GOP
Total number won in 1954	32	29
Type of district:		
Metropolitan	21	17
Mid-urban	7	7
Small-town	2	4
Rural	2	1
Proportion of Negroes in 1950:		
Over 20 percent	10	1
10-20 percent	9	3
5-10 percent	5	10
Under 5 percent	8	15
Negro proportion two or more times winner's margin in --	13	17
Districts won by more than 60%	12	--
Districts won by 55-60%	6	4
Districts won by less than 55%	14	25
Districts captured from other party in 1954	10	2

The 12 districts that elected Democrats in 1954 by more than 60 percent of the vote contained populations more than 10 percent Negro; eight of the 12 were more than 20 percent Negro. This suggests that in these 12 districts -- all metropolitan -- Negroes voted overwhelmingly for Democratic candidates. Short of a mass, nationwide switch by Negroes, it is doubtful that Democrats are in any danger of losing these districts.

Less certain may be the six districts won by Democrats in 1954 by 55 to 60 percent. Four were 15 percent or more Negro -- Maryland 4th, Missouri 5th, New Jersey 11th, and Pennsylvania 3rd. The other two are in New Jersey -- the 4th, with 8.6 percent Negro, elected Rep. Frank Thompson by 58.4 percent of the vote; the 6th, with 6.4 percent Negro, gave Rep. Harrison Williams 56.1 percent of the vote. Even in these districts, however, it would take a major defection by Negroes to defeat the Democratic incumbents, although they might be defeated for other reasons.

Most vulnerable of the 32 Democratic-held balance-of-power districts are those 14 classed as "marginal" that elected Democrats by less than 55 percent of the vote



## 61 Balance of Power Districts†

### Democrats -- 32

	City	Incumbent	Negro%	'54%	Urban
Calif. 12		Sisk	4.4	53.8** III	
Calif. 26	Los Angeles	Roosevelt	19.2	60.1 IV	
Del. AL		McDowell	13.7*	54.9** III	
Ill. 25		Gray	6.0*	52.6** I	
Ill. 1	Chicago	Dawson	91.7	75.3 IV	
Ill. 3	Chicago	Murray	9.7*	53.8** IV	
Ind. 8		Denton	3.5	52.1** III	
Ind. 1	Gary	Madden	13.8	61.4 IV	
Md. 4	Baltimore	Fallon	28.5*	57.2 IV	
Md. 7	Baltimore	Friedel	19.9*	54.5** IV	
Md. 5		Lankford	16.4*	53.7** II	
Mich. 6		Hayworth	3.7*	51.1** III	
Mich. 13	Detroit	Diggs	28.0	65.8 IV	
Mo. 5	Kansas City	Bolling	15.0	58.9 IV	
Mo. 3	St. Louis	Sullivan	27.8	71.0 IV	
N.J. 11	Newark	Addonizio	20.0*	56.3 IV	
N.J. 4	Trenton	Thompson	8.6	58.4 III	
N.J. 6		Williams	6.4	56.1 IV	
N.Y. 10	New York	Kelly	27.6	76.8 IV	
N.Y. 16	New York	Powell	86.8	77.6 IV	
Ohio 9	Toledo	Ashley	6.7	36.4‡ IV	
Ohio 6		Polk	2.6	52.2** I	
Ohio 21	Cleveland	Vanik	28.0	76.0 IV	
Pa. 28	Pittsburgh	Eberhartner	18.3	65.1 IV	
Pa. 19		Quigley	1.7	51.0** III	
Pa. 1	Philadelphia	Barrett	23.2*	61.5 IV	
Pa. 3	Philadelphia	Byrne	19.3*	55.4 IV	
Pa. 4	Philadelphia	Chudoff	44.8*	65.7 IV	
Pa. 2	Philadelphia	Granahan	17.2	61.2 IV	
W.Va. 4		Burnside	1.8*	50.2** II	
W.Va. 1		Mollohan	3.2	52.7** III	
Wis. 5	Milwaukee	Reuss	4.9*	52.2** IV	

\* Negro % is more than twice '54 winning margin.

\*\* Marginal districts won by 55% or less.

### Republicans -- 29

	City	Incumbent	Negro%	'54%	Urban
Ariz. 1	Phoenix	Rhodes	4.3	53.1** III	
Calif. 7	Oakland	Allen	18.0*	53.0** IV	
Calif. 6		Baldwin	7.1*	50.9** III	
Calif. 15	Los Angeles	McDonough	8.8	56.9 IV	
Conn. 3	New Haven	Cretella	3.1	52.7** III	
Conn. AL		Sadlak	2.7*	50.9** III	
Conn. 2		Seely-Brown	1.2	50.7** II	
Ill. 4	Chicago	McVey	6.2*	52.1** IV	
Ind. 11	Indianapolis	Brownson	11.8*	54.9** IV	
Ind. 3	South Bend	Crumpacker	3.1*	50.4** III	
Kan. 1		Avery	4.4	54.3** II	
Kan. 2	Kansas City	Scrivner	9.5*	54.7** III	
Md. 2		Devereux	6.9	56.1 II	
Md. 6		Hyde	4.3*	51.4** II	
Md. 1		Miller	23.4*	55.5 I	
Mass. 10	Boston	Curtis	4.5*	50.7** IV	
Mich. 18	Pontiac	Dandero	4.6	53.9** III	
Neb. 2	Omaha	Chase	4.9	52.9** IV	
N.J. 12	Newark	Kean	6.7*	53.1** IV	
N.J. 1	Camden	Wolverton	8.5	54.3** IV	
N.Y. 5	New York	Bosch	8.1*	51.7** IV	
N.Y. 17	New York	Coudert	1.0*	50.2** IV	
N.Y. 12	New York	Dorn	2.9*	51.3** IV	
N.Y. 25	New York	Fino	1.0*	50.4** IV	
Ohio 14	Akron	Ayres	6.0	54.6** IV	
Ohio 2	Cincinnati	Hess	16.4	58.4 IV	
Ohio 3	Dayton	Schenck	8.2*	52.6** IV	
Pa. 6	Philadelphia	Scott	4.0*	50.6** IV	
Wash. 1	Seattle	Pelly	3.1	52.6** IV	

† For districts where census data is less than complete, see Headnotes of chart, page 494.

‡ Winner by plurality in three-way race.

Key to Roman numerals: I - rural district; II - small town district; III - mid-urban district; IV - metropolitan district. For definitions, see Weekly Report, p. 360.

in 1954. In 1950 Negroes numbered from 10 percent to 20 percent of the population in three of the 14, from 5 percent to 10 percent in three, and under 5 percent in eight.

More important, perhaps, Democrats replaced Republicans in 1954 in 10 of the 14 districts, their share of the vote increasing from an average of 47 percent in 1952 to 53 percent in 1954. However, there is nothing to indicate the extent to which a Negro vote contributed to these changes. In assessing the degree of Negro voting participation in the 10 districts that switched in 1954, it is worth noting that only two qualify as metropolitan: Illinois 3rd and Wisconsin 5th. Five are mid-urban: California 12th; Delaware At Large; Indiana 8th; Michigan 6th; Pennsylvania 19th. Two are small-town districts -- Maryland 5th and West Virginia 4th -- and one is rural -- Illinois 25th.

To illustrate the balance-of-power concept, take the last-named district, the Illinois 25th, which includes 15 counties at the southern end of the state. Largest city in the district is Cairo, with a 1950 population of 12,000. In 1954, the total Congressional vote of 132,000 repre-

sented about 40 percent of the district's 1950 population. Democrat Kenneth B. Gray won by a plurality of 6,903 votes. The 1950 Negro population of the district was 6 percent or about 20,000. If we assume that 40 percent or 8,000 of the Negroes voted and that, as in many big city districts, three out of four voted Democratic, these 6,000 votes in theory supplied almost all of Gray's plurality. In any event, had less than 3,500 of Gray's votes been cast instead for his Republican opponent, the latter would have been elected. If we assume that at least 3,500 Negroes voted for Gray, it is apparent they held the balance of power.

At the other end of Illinois, in Chicago's 3rd District, Democrat James C. Murray got 53.8 percent of a total 1954 vote of 144,000, which was 41 percent of the district's 1950 population. His plurality was 10,908, while the 1950 Negro population was about 32,000. Assume that 41 percent of these or 13,000 voted and that three out of four, or 9,750 voted for Murray. A switch of less than 5,500 votes would have defeated him.

(Continued on page 496)

## Percentage of Negroes in the Total Population Of Each of the 435 Congressional Districts

### Headnotes

I. Percentage of Negroes in the total population of each Congressional district, according to 1950 Census.

II. Single asterisk (\*) shows districts where size of census sample ranges from 80 to 100 percent. Double asterisk (\*\*) indicates 12 districts where sample is less than 80 percent. All others are 100 percent.

III. Winning candidate's share of the 1954 vote.

IV. O designates so-called marginal districts won by 55 percent of the vote or less in 1954. X indicates districts -- not marginal -- in which Negro percentage exceeds 1954 margin of victory. Both symbols combined, OX, show marginal districts in which Negro percentage exceeds 1954 margin.

For 313 of the 435 Congressional districts, CQ's statistics on the Negro population are based on complete 1950 census information. In the remaining 122, district boundaries cut through counties, census tracts and other basic census units. Hence, data for these districts must be drawn from a "sample" of each district's population. This "sample" ranges from 80 to 100 percent of the district's total 1950 population in all but 12 of the 122.

— No major party opposition in 1954.

† Low election percentage due to three-way contest in 1954.

	I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV
<b>ALABAMA</b>																			
3 Andrews D. . . . .	42.7	—			<b>Los Angeles County</b>														
1 Boykin D. . . . .	42.6	—			23 Doyle D. . . . .	11.6	*	70.9		4 Flynn D. . . . .	33.0	—			7 Bray R. . . . .	.8		55.4	
7 Elliott D. . . . .	10.0	78.9			21 Hiestand R. . . . .	1.2	*	58.7		3 Forrester D. . . . .	42.5	—			11 Brownson R. . . . .	11.8		54.9	O
2 Grant D. . . . .	38.7	—			25 Hillings R. . . . .	.4	*	65.2		9 Landrum D. . . . .	7.1	—			3 Crumpacker R. . . . .	3.1		50.4	O
9 Huddleston D. . . . .	37.3	—			20 Hinchaw R. . . . .	3.5	*	71.2		7 Lanham D. . . . .	9.9	—			8 Denton D. . . . .	3.5		52.1	O
8 Jones D. . . . .	18.5	91.6			19 Holtfield D. . . . .	3.0	*	74.8		2 Pilcher D. . . . .	41.4	—			2 Hallack R. . . . .	.3		59.8	
5 Rains D. . . . .	15.5	—			22 Holt R. . . . .	.4	**	58.2		1 Preston D. . . . .	41.2	83.7	X		6 Hardin R. . . . .	1.9		52.5	O
4 Roberts D. . . . .	34.0	—			18 Hosmer R. . . . .	1.5		55.0	O	6 Vinson D. . . . .	44.0	—			10 Harvey R. . . . .	2.7		55.9	
6 Selden D. . . . .	40.9	—			16 Jackson R. . . . .	2.4	*	60.8		<b>IDAHO</b>									
<b>ARIZONA</b>					17 King D. . . . .	1.4	*	60.1		2 Budge R. . . . .	.3	60.8			<b>IOWA</b>				
1 Rhodes R. . . . .	4.3	53.1	O		24 Lipscomb R. . . . .	1.3	*	56.9		1 Piest D. . . . .	.1	54.9	O		5 Cunningham R. . . . .	2.5		55.6	
2 Udell D. . . . .	2.8	62.1			15 McDonough R. . . . .	8.8	*	56.9	X	<b>ILLINOIS</b>									
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					26 Roosevelt D. . . . .	19.2	*	60.1	X	16 Allen R. . . . .	1.6	X			6 Dolliver R. . . . .	.1		60.3	
1 Gathings D. . . . .	31.7	—			<b>COLORADO</b>					17 Arends R. . . . .	2.7	65.0			3 Gross R. . . . .	.9		62.1	
4 Harris D. . . . .	30.6	—			4 Aspinall D. . . . .	.2		53.5	O	19 Chipfield R. . . . .	1.4	56.5			8 Hoeven R. . . . .	.3		63.8	
5 Hays D. . . . .	19.7	—			3 Chenoweth R. . . . .	1.1		53.0	O	25 Gray D. . . . .	6.0	52.6	O		7 Jensen R. . . . .	.3		60.4	
2 Mills D. . . . .	11.2	—			2 Hill R. . . . .	.3	*	55.3		21 Mack D. . . . .	1.4	54.8	O		4 LeCompte R. . . . .	.4		55.6	
6 Norrell D. . . . .	32.1	—			1 Rogers D. . . . .	3.6	*	55.6		15 Mason R. . . . .	2.0	62.8			1 Schwengel R. . . . .	.9		57.0	
3 Trimble D. . . . .	-2.0	—			<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					24 Price D. . . . .	11.4	69.2			2 Talle R. . . . .	.3		55.4	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					3 Crestella R. . . . .	3.1	*	52.7	O	14 Reed R. . . . .	.9	72.4			<b>KANSAS</b>				
7 Allen R. . . . .	18.0	*	53.0	O	1 Dodd D. . . . .	3.0		57.0		20 Simpson R. . . . .	1.0	62.9			1 Avery R. . . . .	4.4		54.3	O
6 Baldwin R. . . . .	7.1	50.9	O		4 Morano R. . . . .	3.2		57.6		22 Springer R. . . . .	2.6	62.0			3 George R. . . . .	3.3		55.4	
2 Engle D. . . . .	1.0	—			5 Patterson R. . . . .	2.1	*	52.8	O	18 Velde R. . . . .	2.0	57.4			5 Hope R. . . . .	1.1		64.9	
10 Gubser R. . . . .	.5	61.2			AL Sadlak R. . . . .	2.7		50.9	O	23 Vursell R. . . . .	1.0	52.9	O		4 Rees R. . . . .	2.9		56.2	
14 Hagen D. . . . .	4.1	65.1			2 Seely-Brown R. . . . .	1.2		50.7	O	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scrivner R. . . . .	9.5		54.7	O
6 Miller D. . . . .	2.5	52.6	O		<b>DELAWARE</b>					7 Bowler D. . . . .	21.2	* 78.4			6 Smith R. . . . .	.6		53.3	O
4 Mallard R. . . . .	1.5	61.2			AL McDowell D. . . . .	13.7		54.9	O	12 Boyle D. . . . .	.4	* 54.1	O		<b>KENTUCKY</b>				
3 Moss D. . . . .	2.1	65.3			<b>FLORIDA</b>					13 Church R. . . . .	3.0	* 69.6			4 Chelf D. . . . .	7.8	—		
29 Phillips R. . . . .	3.7	57.9			2 Bennett D. . . . .	26.3	—			1 Dawson D. . . . .	91.7	* 75.3	X		1 Gregory D. . . . .	9.1	—		
1 Scudder R. . . . .	1.2	39.1			1 Cramer R. . . . .	14.0		50.7	O	8 Gordon D. . . . .	.3	* 68.4			2 Natcher D. . . . .	7.8	—		
5 Shelley D. . . . .	9.1	*			4 Fossell D. . . . .	13.0	—			10 Hoffman R. . . . .	.8	* 57.3			7 Perkins D. . . . .	1.4		60.4	
27 Sheppard D. . . . .	2.5	64.8			7 Haley D. . . . .	20.1		55.5	X	5 Kluczynski D. . . . .	3.9	* 73.2			3 Robalon R. . . . .	12.9		50.2	O
12 Siak D. . . . .	4.4	53.8	O		5 Herlong D. . . . .	25.9	—			4 McVey R. . . . .	6.2	* 52.1	O		8 Siler R. . . . .	2.6		63.4	
13 Teague R. . . . .	1.7	52.5	O		8 Matthews D. . . . .	31.4	—			3 Murray D. . . . .	9.7	* 53.6	O		5 Spence D. . . . .	2.5		61.0	
28 Utt R. . . . .	.5	* 66.2			6 Rogers D. . . . .	27.2	—			6 O'Brien D. . . . .	3.0	* 71.7			6 Watts D. . . . .	9.8		60.9	
30 Wilson R. . . . .	3.8	* 60.4			3 Sikes D. . . . .	26.3	—			2 O'Hara D. . . . .	6.0	* 61.6			<b>LOUISIANA</b>				
9 Younger R. . . . .	1.0	54.5	O		<b>GEORGIA</b>					11 Sheehan R. . . . .	.4	* 50.9	O		2 Boggs D. . . . .	31.9	—		
					8 Blitch D. . . . .	27.8	—			9 Yates D. . . . .	5.4	* 60.3			4 Brooks D. . . . .	40.7	—		
					10 Brown D. . . . .	35.6	—			<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D. . . . .	28.3		82.3	
					5 Davis D. . . . .	26.2	64.4	X		4 Adair R. . . . .	1.7	59.8			8 Long D. . . . .	29.1	—		
										5 Beamer R. . . . .	1.7	53.1	O						

I II III IV				I II III IV				I II III IV				I II III IV			
6 Morrison D. . . . .	36.8	—						2 Fountain D. . . . .	51.8	—		5 Richards D. . . . .	36.4	—	
5 Pasmann D. . . . .	40.8	—						10 Jones R. . . . .	17.4	57.5 X		2 Riley D. . . . .	44.9	—	
7 Thompson D. . . . .	27.2	—						11 Jones D. . . . .	12.8	67.3		1 Rivers D. . . . .	51.7	—	
3 Willis D. . . . .	26.0	—						12 Shuford D. . . . .	7.1	61.5					
<b>MAINE</b>				<b>NEBRASKA</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
1 Hale R. . . . .	.2	52.1 O						AL Burdick R. . . . .	.04	71.7		2 Berry R. . . . .	.1	62.7	
3 McIntire R. . . . .	.1	60.5						AL Krueger R. . . . .	62.4			1 Lovre R. . . . .	.1	58.0	
2 Nelson R. . . . .	.1	54.0 O						<b>OHIO</b>				<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
<b>MARYLAND</b>				<b>NEVADA</b>				9 Ashley D. . . . .	6.7	36.4 O		2 Baker R. . . . .	6.2	58.0	
2 Devereux R. . . . .	6.9	56.1 X						13 Ayres R. . . . .	6.0	54.6 O		6 Bass D. . . . .	13.6	—	
4 Fallon D. . . . .	28.5	* 57.2 X						13 Baumhart R. . . . .	3.5	59.1		8 Cooper D. . . . .	25.0	—	
7 Friedel D. . . . .	19.9	* 54.5 O						8 Betts R. . . . .	.7	63.0		9 Davis D. . . . .	37.3	83.5 X	
3 Gornatz D. . . . .	23.6	—						22 Bolton, F.P. R. . . . .	6.6	* 58.3		4 Evins D. . . . .	7.3	—	
6 Hyde R. . . . .	4.3	51.4 O						11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . .	2.9	* 65.3		3 Frazier D. . . . .	13.0	59.2 X	
5 Lankford D. . . . .	16.4	53.7 O						16 Bow R. . . . .	3.4	58.3		7 Murray D. . . . .	24.9	—	
1 Miller R. . . . .	23.4	55.5 X						7 Brown R. . . . .	5.9	62.2		5 Priest D. . . . .	20.0	90.8	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				5 Cleveland R. . . . .	.4	59.5		1 Reese R. . . . .	2.8	62.5	
6 Bates R. . . . .	.4	* 71.2						20 Faighan D. . . . .	.8	* 67.7		<b>TEXAS</b>			
2 Boland D. . . . .	2.0	* 59.6						18 Hays D. . . . .	2.8	57.3		5 Alger R. . . . .	13.5	52.9 O	
10 Curtis R. . . . .	4.5	* 50.7 O						15 Henderson R. . . . .	2.1	54.0 O		14 Bell D. . . . .	5.2	93.8	
4 Donohue D. . . . .	.5	* 57.1						2 Hess R. . . . .	16.4	* 58.4 X		2 Brooks D. . . . .	21.5	—	
1 Heslton R. . . . .	.6	* 55.6						10 Jenkins R. . . . .	2.0	61.7		17 Burlison D. . . . .	3.0	—	
7 Lane D. . . . .	.4	—						19 Kirwan D. . . . .	8.1	* 67.5		AL Dies D. . . . .	12.7	88.0	
8 Macdonald D. . . . .	.8	* 53.2 O						4 McCulloch R. . . . .	2.0	67.6		7 Dowdy D. . . . .	30.7	—	
14 Martin R. . . . .	.4	* 62						17 McGregor R. . . . .	2.0	64.6		21 Fisher D. . . . .	2.7	—	
12 McCormack D. . . . .	6.9	—						23 Minshall R. . . . .	1.1	67.5		3 Gentry D. . . . .	26.1	—	
9 Nicholson R. . . . .	2.3	* 56.7						6 Polk D. . . . .	2.6	52.2 O		13 Ikard D. . . . .	4.7	—	
11 O'Neill D. . . . .	2.3	* 78.2						3 Schenck R. . . . .	8.2	52.6 O		20 Kilday D. . . . .	6.5	—	
3 Philbin D. . . . .	.2	—						1 Scherer R. . . . .	9.6	* 64.3		15 Kilgore D. . . . .	.4	—	
5 Rogers R. . . . .	.3	—						21 Vanik D. . . . .	28.0	* 76.0 X		19 Mahon D. . . . .	5.2	—	
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . .	.3	* 58.0						12 Vorys R. . . . .	10.3	61.5		11 Poage D. . . . .	28.1	—	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				4 Rayburn D. . . . .	13.4	—	
12 Bennett R. . . . .	.2	55.9						3 Albert D. . . . .	7.6	83.3		18 Rogers D. . . . .	3.0	64.9	
8 Bentley R. . . . .	3.0	62.7						1 Balcher R. . . . .	5.5	58.8		16 Rutherford D. . . . .	2.7	—	
10 Cederberg R. . . . .	.3	61.4						2 Edmondson D. . . . .	8.5	64.7		6 Teague D. . . . .	26.9	—	
18 Donders R. . . . .	4.6	53.9 O						5 Jarman D. . . . .	6.6	66.0		8 Thomas D. . . . .	18.5	62.1 X	
5 Ford R. . . . .	2.0	63.3						4 Steed D. . . . .	7.7	—		9 Thompson D. . . . .	19.3	—	
6 Hayworth D. . . . .	3.7	51.1 O						6 Wickersham D. . . . .	4.0	69.3		10 Thornberry D. . . . .	16.8	—	
4 Hoffman R. . . . .	4.0	62.3						<b>OREGON</b>				12 Wright D. . . . .	9.9	—	
3 Johansen R. . . . .	2.7	59.4						2 Coan R. . . . .	.3	52.6 O		<b>UTAH</b>			
11 Knox R. . . . .	.1	54.9 O						4 Ellsworth R. . . . .	.1	55.9		2 Dawson R. . . . .	.4	57.2	
2 Meader R. . . . .	4.1	59.8						3 Green D. . . . .	2.1	52.4 O		1 Dixon R. . . . .	.4	53.4 O	
9 Thompson R. . . . .	3.4	55.7						1 Norblad R. . . . .	.1	63.0		<b>VERMONT</b>			
7 Wolcott R. . . . .	1.6	52.8 O						<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				AL Prouty R. . . . .	.1	61.4	
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>				<b>NEW YORK</b>				30 Vacancy. . . . .	5.4	69.0		<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
13 Diggs D. . . . .	26.0	* 65.8 X						17 Bush R. . . . .	.5	56.5		4 Abbott D. . . . .	49.4	—	
15 Dingell D. . . . .	15.1	* 72.7						10 Carrigg R. . . . .	.4	50.5 O		10 Brayhill R. . . . .	7.9	53.7 O	
17 Griffiths D. . . . .	.2	52.2 O						25 Clark D. . . . .	2.9	53.5 O		3 Gary D. . . . .	26.1	58.0 X	
16 Lesinski D. . . . .	6.2	* 67.9						29 Corbett R. . . . .	3.7	60.6		2 Hardy D. . . . .	27.7	74.4 X	
1 Machowicz D. . . . .	37.1	* 88.3						9 Dogue R. . . . .	4.5	62.6		7 Harrison D. . . . .	9.2	74.2	
14 Rabaut D. . . . .	2.2	* 58.2						28 Eberharter D. . . . .	18.3	65.1 X		9 Jennings D. . . . .	3.2	50.5 O	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				<b>New York City</b>				12 Fenton R. . . . .	.1	55.5		6 Poff R. . . . .	14.3	62.3 X	
7 Andersen R. . . . .	.04	52.6 O						11 Flood D. . . . .	.2	50.9 O		1 Robeson D. . . . .	33.0	—	
1 Andresson R. . . . .	.1	60.9						27 Fulton R. . . . .	2.6	62.8		8 Smith D. . . . .	27.2	66.6 X	
8 Blatnik D. . . . .	.2	71.8						23 Gavin R. . . . .	.4	61.9		5 Tuck D. . . . .	23.6	—	
9 Knutson D. . . . .	.04	51.2 O						7 James R. . . . .	7.1	60.9		<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
6 Marshall D. . . . .	.1	61.9						24 Kearns R. . . . .	2.0	52.0 O		4 Holmes R. . . . .	1.0	61.0	
4 McCarthy D. . . . .	1.6	63.0						21 Kelley D. . . . .	2.0	61.1		5 Horan R. . . . .	.4	58.6	
2 O'Hara R. . . . .	.04	57.9						8 King R. . . . .	.9	51.2 O		3 Mack R. . . . .	.4	64.9	
3 Wier D. . . . .	.9	* 54.4 O						13 McConnell R. . . . .	4.2	64.3		AL Magnuson D. . . . .	1.3	57.6	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>								26 Morgan D. . . . .	4.1	65.3		1 Pelly R. . . . .	3.1	52.6 O	
1 Abernethy D. . . . .	34.6	—						16 Mumma R. . . . .	4.7	59.8		6 Tolleson R. . . . .	1.5	55.2	
6 Colmer D. . . . .	25.1	—						19 Quigley D. . . . .	1.7	51.0 O		2 Westland R. . . . .	.2	52.4 O	
3 Smith D. . . . .	69.1	—						14 Rhodes D. . . . .	1.3	62.0		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
2 Whitten D. . . . .	48.4	—						22 Saylor R. . . . .	1.2	51.9 O		3 Bailey D. . . . .	4.2	58.9	
4 Williams D. . . . .	49.8	—						18 Simpson R. . . . .	1.0	55.9		4 Burnside D. . . . .	1.8	50.2 O	
5 Winstead D. . . . .	41.9	—						20 Van Zandt R. . . . .	.6	56.3		6 Byrd D. . . . .	8.1	62.7	
<b>MISSOURI</b>								15 Walter D. . . . .	.6	61.6		5 Kee D. . . . .	12.4	67.5	
5 Bolling D. . . . .	15.0	* 58.9 X						Philadelphian				1 Mallahan D. . . . .	3.2	52.7 O	
9 Cannon D. . . . .	3.2	59.0						1 Barrett D. . . . .	23.2	61.5 X		2 Staggers D. . . . .	3.1	55.0 O	
8 Carnahan D. . . . .	.6	57.2						3 Byrne D. . . . .	19.3	55.4 X		<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
4 Christopher D. . . . .	1.7	52.0 O						4 Chudoff D. . . . .	44.8	65.7 X		8 Byrnes R. . . . .	.1	62.0	
2 Curtis R. . . . .	2.3	* 54.7 O						2 Granahan D. . . . .	17.2	61.2 X		2 Davis R. . . . .	.3	54.0 O	
6 Hull D. . . . .	1.7	53.6 O						5 Green D. . . . .	2.1	55.0 O		9 Johnson D. . . . .	.1	55.4	
10 Jones D. . . . .	9.2	63.9						6 Scott R. . . . .	4.0	50.6 O		7 Laird R. . . . .	.03	59.1	
1 Karsten D. . . . .	7.5	66.3						<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				10 O'Konski R. . . . .	.1	59.7	
11 Moulder D. . . . .	4.8	55.3						2 Fogarty D. . . . .	1.2	* 60.4		3 Reuss D. . . . .	4.9	* 52.2 O	
7 Short R. . . . .	.9	53.6 O						1 Forand D. . . . .	2.4	* 59.2		1 Smith R. . . . .	1.1	54.4 O	
3 Sullivan D. . . . .	27.8	* 71.0 X						<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				6 Van Pelt R. . . . .	.04	62.5	
<b>MONTANA</b>								4 Ashmore D. . . . .	22.6	—		3 Withrow R. . . . .	.1	62.1	
2 Fjare R. . . . .	.2	50.6 O						3 Dom D. . . . .	27.0	—		4 Zablocki D. . . . .	.3	* 71.1	
1 Metcalf D. . . . .	.2	56.0						6 McMillan D. . . . .	48.5	—		<b>WYOMING</b>			
												AL Thomson R. . . . .	.9	56.2	

(Continued from page 493)

Whereas 24 of the 32 Democratic-held balance-of-power districts were more than 5 percent Negro in 1950, 15 or one-half of the 29 GOP-held districts were less than 5 percent Negro in 1950. But in seven of the 15, Republican candidates won with less than 51 percent of the vote, marking these as districts open to strong Democratic challenge. If, however, we assume that the majority of Negroes voting in these districts in 1954 voted Democratic, any shift of Negro support to the Republican party in 1956 would have the effect of diminishing Democratic chances for capturing these seats.

An instance is the Indiana 3rd, composed of four counties on the Michigan border centering on South Bend. The 1950 Negro population numbered about 12,000 or 4.5 percent of a 396,000 total. In 1954, Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. won by 2,033 votes, at a time when South Bend was suffering heavy unemployment. A switch by Negroes to the GOP column might frustrate Democratic hopes of winning this district in 1956, even though Crumpacker is retiring.

### Outlook for 1956

The case for a switch was explained in blunt terms April 11 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a speech before 5,000 Chicago Negroes. Referring to the largely-voteless southern Negroes, he said:

"Up here we can have something to say about the party that made (Sen. James O.) Eastland (D Miss.) Chairman of the (Senate Judiciary) Committee which can choke us whether we live in Mississippi, Illinois or Montana.

"Up here we can strike a blow in defense of our brothers in the South, if necessary by swapping the known devil for the suspected witch. It could be that the witch, if freed of the political necessity of teaming up with the devil, just might do better by us.

"Certainly, with Eastland on our necks, and with every southern politician yelling that we won't get our rights until doomsday, we cannot be any worse off than we are now."

In order to assume control of the 85th Congress next January, Republicans must score a net gain of two Senate and 15 House seats in the November election. In only two non-South states where Democratic Senators are up for re-election can it be said, on the basis of 1950 statistics, that Negroes hold the balance of power -- in Missouri (7.5 percent Negro) where Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. got 53.6 percent of the 1950 vote, and New York (6.2 percent Negro) where Sen. Herbert H. Lehman was elected by 52.6 percent of the 1950 vote. Republicans also are conceded a chance in Kentucky (6.9 percent Negro), where Sen. Earle C. Clements was elected in 1950 by 54.4 percent of the vote.

As pointed out above, Negroes held the balance of power, at least theoretically, in 14 districts that elected Democrats in 1954 by less than 55 percent of the vote. In 10 of these districts Democrats replaced Republicans. A major switch by Negro voters in these districts could elect Republicans in 1956.

Interviews with Democratic and Republican professional political students of the subject produced substantial agreement on the following points:

- A majority of Negroes backed Democratic Congressional candidates in 1954; in the case of many close contests they provided the margin of victory.

### Where U.S. Negroes Live

Distribution of 435 Congressional districts, by region and party of incumbent Representative, in terms of proportion of Negroes in district's population.

	Total Democrat Republican		
UNITED STATES	435	232	203*
0-5 percent Negro	256	84	172*
5-10 percent Negro	58	38	20
10-20 percent Negro	41	31	10
20 percent and over	80	79	1
U.S. EXCEPT SOUTH	315	122	193*
0-5 percent Negro	243	73	170*
5-10 percent Negro	37	20	17
10-20 percent Negro	21	16	5
20 percent and over	14	13	1
SOUTH	120	110	10
0-5 percent Negro	13	11	2
5-10 percent Negro	21	18	3
10-20 percent Negro	20	15	5
20 percent and over	66	66	--
EAST	129	58	71
0-5 percent Negro	92	31	61
5-10 percent Negro	18	10	8
10-20 percent Negro	11	10	1
20 percent and over	8	7	1
MIDWEST	129	44	85*
0-5 percent Negro	100	25	75*
5-10 percent Negro	16	9	7
10-20 percent Negro	7	4	3
20 percent and over	6	6	--
WEST	57	20	37
0-5 percent Negro	51	17	34
5-10 percent Negro	3	1	2
10-20 percent Negro	3	2	1
20 percent and over	--	--	--

\* Includes 14th district of Illinois where seat, now vacant, was held by Reed (R) before his death.

- It now appears certain that in 1956 Democrats will lose and Republicans will gain Negro votes, but it is too early to predict the extent of this shift.

- Much will depend upon the fate of the civil rights bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee April 25, which is expected to pass the House. A filibuster by southern Democrats in the Senate might trigger a massive switch of Negro votes to Republicans in November.

- In that event the GOP almost certainly would win the House by a comfortable majority.

Aside from the civil rights issue, some Negro leaders feel that the Republican party today offers Negroes greater opportunities for participation, recognition and advancement, just as the Democratic party sought and welcomed potential Negro leaders in the early Thirties. If true, this trend might have long as well as short run significance in developing an independent Negro vote.



## DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN FAVOR STEVENSON

Democratic Senators and Representatives play a key role in the selection of the party's Presidential candidate at the nominating convention.

- Who do they favor as the party's nominee?

### Method of Polling

To determine the thinking of the Democratic Senators and Representatives on Presidential candidate preferences, Congressional Quarterly mailed the following form letter to each of the 49 Democratic Senators and 231 Representatives:

"April 6, 1956

"Dear Mr. Congressman:

"Congressional Quarterly, a non-partisan news features agency, is conducting a poll of Democratic Representatives and Senators as to their choice for the party's Presidential nomination. Would you please write in below your choice for the nomination?

"Also, if you desire, would you fill in one of the boxes which denotes the geographical section of the country from which you come?

"THERE IS NO NEED FOR IDENTIFICATION IN THIS POLL, ALTHOUGH YOU MAY SIGN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IF YOU SO DESIRE."

### The Response

Of the 280 Democratic members of the House and Senate, 113 responded by May 1. There was no attempt to break down the responses from the Senate and the House. This return represents 40 percent of the total Democratic membership in both chambers. In such a poll this percentage response is considered good.

### Geographical Response

Following is a breakdown of the Democratic membership of the Senate and House according to geographical areas, and the number of responses and percentage of the delegation who responded to CQ's Presidential preference questionnaire.\*

Area	Senate	House	Votes	%
North and East	7	58	26	40%
South	26	109	45	33
Midwest	5	44	11	22
West and Southwest	11	20	26	84
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>113*</b>	<b>40%</b>

\* Five votes were cast without specifying geographical area.

### Democratic Congressional Poll

	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	MIDWEST	WEST	SOUTHWEST	NO DESIGNATION	TOTALS
Adlai E. Stevenson	8	7	23	8	17	1		64
Stuart Symington	1	2	8	1	1		2	15
Estes Kefauver	1	1	1	1	3			7
Lyndon B. Johnson			5			1	1	7
Frank Lausche	1		4					5
Averell Harriman	2	2						4
G. Mennen Williams	1					1		2
Robert S. Kerr					1		1	2
Hubert H. Humphrey				1				1
Harry S. Truman			1					1
Richard B. Russell			1					1
John W. McCormack			1					1
No Candidate			1		1		1	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>113</b>

Of the 113 responses, 64 named Adlai E. Stevenson their choice for the nomination. This figure represents 57 percent of the total ballots returned.

Second was Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) with 15 votes or 13 percent of those responding. Tied for third were Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) with 7 votes each, or 6 percent each of the vote. For breakdown see chart.

Gov. Frank Lausche (Ohio) received 5 votes followed by Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) with 4. Two votes each were cast for Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.).

Former President Harry S. Truman, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) received one vote each. Three ballots were returned marked "no present choice."

### Percentage of Response

Five of the 113 responses did not list their geographical area. The other responses were broken down into: North, East (combined into one section to fit CQ's geographical breakdown of Democratic Senate and House membership); South; Midwest; West and Southwest (also combined).

Of the 65 House and Senate members from the North and East, 26 or 40 percent responded. The South has 26 Democratic Senators and 109 Representatives. Of these, 45 or 33 percent answered the poll.

Twenty-two percent or 11 of the 49 Democratic Senators and Representatives from the Midwest answered the poll. In the West and Southwest, 26 of the 31 Senators and Representatives made a selection, a total of 84 percent.

## GAO FUNCTIONS AS AUDITOR FOR CONGRESS

A leading part in the fight for government economy has been played by the General Accounting Office, a little-known but important arm of Congress.

- What is the General Accounting Office?
- How does it operate?

### History and Function

The General Accounting Office is the agency of Congress that checks on the financial transactions of the executive branch of the government. It was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 as part of the legislative branch. Its duties were clarified by the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1945 and 1949 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

GAO is designed to perform, for Congress, an independent audit of government financial transactions and to determine how well the executive agencies manage their financial affairs. It also controls expenditures by executive agencies and recommends improvements in accounting procedures to the agencies.

GAO's jurisdiction includes most, but not all, parts of the executive branch. Congress has given some offices, like the Central Intelligence Agency and the Executive Office of the President, final authority over their own expenditures. GAO audits for these agencies only if they request them. It also audits some expenditures of Congress, but final authority to approve or disapprove them is not in GAO's hands.

GAO operations fall into three broad categories:

- Development of federal accounting procedures.
- Control of expenditures, including quasi-judicial decisions on the legality of expenditures and claims.
- Audits and investigations.

### Accounting Procedures

While GAO does not keep accounts for any executive agency, it has authority to prescribe principles and standards of accounting the agencies should meet. In cooperation with the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget, GAO instituted in 1949 a joint program to improve accounting. A 1955 article in the *Journal of Accountancy* said this program "promises to work the most significant transformation in our government's financial management since the days of Alexander Hamilton."

Many agencies, including Defense, Agriculture, Justice and Health, Education and Welfare Departments, the General Services Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission have overhauled their accounting systems in accordance with joint program recommendations. Typical changes:

Use of electronic machines to process Treasury checks was recommended late in 1955: Estimated savings of \$1.75-\$2.25 million a year.

A new money order system was recommended to the Post Office Department in 1951. Result: Elimination of 300 million forms a year, estimated savings of \$6 million annually.

Introduction of dollar control of inventories by the Army in 1953 enabled the service to reduce excess stocks of supplies by \$7 million in one year and save \$3 million.

After the Air Force began measuring work performance and established dollar control of inventories at its maintenance depots, it was able to reduce its fund request for fiscal 1956 by \$40 million.

### Control of Expenditures

**Warrants** -- GAO's approval warrant is required before appropriated funds may be transferred from the Treasury to an executive agency or spent by that agency. By agreeing or refusing to countersign warrants, GAO enforces the constitutional mandate that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

**Decisions** -- The Comptroller General, head of GAO, is required at the request of the agency concerned to issue advance opinions on the legality of any proposed expenditure. These decisions are binding on the executive branch, but not on Congress or the courts. They afford protection to agency officers who must account for appropriated funds. The opinions often determine not only the legality of particular payments but of entire programs. In 1955, for example, GAO advised the Defense Department in an advance decision that specific authority from Congress was needed before it could lease the early-warning radar defense network to private companies for construction and operation. In fiscal 1955, GAO issued 5,909 such decisions.

**Claims** -- GAO has general statutory authority to settle all claims by and against the government. As with its advance decisions, GAO's findings are binding on the executive branch but may be reversed by Congress or the courts. Congress has authorized many agencies to settle their own claims and some cases go directly to the courts. But in fiscal 1955, GAO settled 183,597 general claims and an additional 55,343 transportation claims.

### Audits and Investigations

• **Government-Type Audits** -- GAO's audit of most agencies, except government corporations, is based on the principle that an officer who handles public funds must account for them or be personally responsible for repayment. Generally, each agency has two accountable officers -- the disbursing officer, who is responsible for distribution of funds, and the certifying officer, who certifies the legality and correctness of the disbursements. They share accountability for the agency's financial transactions.

The purpose of the government-type audit by GAO is to determine the validity of expenditures and collections so that the account of the responsible fiscal officers of an agency may be settled. Control is based on its "power of disallowance;" authority to state what is lawful and unlawful in the use of public funds. GAO's finding can be overturned only by Congress or the courts.

GAO's disallowance of a payment enables the government to collect the sum improperly spent from the responsible agency official, his bondsman or the person who received the money. A Congressional committee reported in 1949: "The value of accountability for public funds has been proved in practice. The vision of personal responsibility exercises a highly deterrent effect on individuals entrusted with public monies and encourages them to prevent erroneous or illegal expenditures as well as to collect back those which have been made.... It has been mainly through the government-type audit that the General Accounting Office has collected and paid into the Treasury during the past few years hundreds of millions of dollars illegally or improperly paid out or withheld." In fiscal 1955, collections from disallowances and other audit action totaled \$9,816,665.

- **Commercial-Type Audits** -- In auditing the operations of government corporations, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commodity Credit Corp., GAO is not permitted to exercise its power of disallowance. It can, however, report errors and discrepancies it finds to the management of the corporations for their action. It also can report to Congress what it has found about the operating efficiency and financial position of the corporations, emphasizing areas where stricter Congressional controls may be needed. By these means, GAO has been able to press money-saving ideas in corporation management.

GAO generally has opposed creation of additional government corporations. In 1955 Comptroller General Joseph Campbell testified: "The corporate form of government activity is objectionable because, for the most part, it is free from the normal safeguards set up by the Congress to maintain adequate control over the conduct of public business and the expenditure of public funds. For example, budgeting is subject to less control; broad powers are usually vested in the board of directors to take action without regard to laws generally applicable to government departments and agencies; and the expenditures of corporations, although subject to audit, are not subject to the disallowance power of the General Accounting Office.

- **Transportation Accounts** -- GAO also is charged with sole responsibility for auditing all the transportation payments of the government. The law requires carriers bills to be paid by agencies when presented and only GAO is permitted to review the bills and seek refunds for overpayments. In fiscal 1955 GAO collected \$34,928,507 in refunds.

- **Investigations** -- GAO is empowered, on its own initiative or at the request of Congress, to investigate the propriety and effectiveness with which agencies are using funds. These investigations go beyond normal audit procedures to seek out fraud and irregularity.

In fiscal 1955 GAO's 240-man investigations section reported on 445 probes, 40 of which were conducted at the request of Congress. Typical of these investigations were:

A report to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee on widespread abuse of sick leave provisions by postal employees.

A report to the Senate Government Operations Committee on a contract for sailor hats, which touched off the public hearing that resulted in cancellation of the contract.

A national survey of the validity of parents' claims to veterans insurance benefits.

An investigation of the Deseret, Utah, Army Chemical Depot, which led to the integration of its activities with neighboring Tooele Ordnance Depot; 206 jobs were abolished with an annual saving of \$1,149,000 and \$13.6 million of planned construction was canceled or curtailed.

## Aid to Congress

As an agency of the legislative branch, GAO works closely with Congress and particularly with the Appropriations and Government Operations Committees of both chambers. During fiscal 1955 it assigned 35 staff members to assist Congressional committees for various periods of time. In the same year it sent 4,930 reports to Congress, most of them requested by individual Members. Each year GAO prepares for the House Appropriations Committee a summary of its audits and investigations of executive agencies' operations during the previous year. This report, emphasizing GAO's criticisms of agency programs and management, is in the hands of committee members when agency officials are questioned on their appropriation requests.

## Staff and Organization

**Personnel** -- On July 1, 1955, GAO had 5,776 employees. Half were in general auditing work and another 2,000 specialized in transportation and general claims. The number of employees has declined from a high of 14,904 in 1946.

**Organization** -- GAO is headed by the Comptroller General, appointed by the President for a single 15-year term and removable only with the concurrence of Congress. It has, in addition to its Washington headquarters, branches in 21 American cities and a European headquarters in Paris. From the field offices members of the investigative and audit staffs conduct studies at the sites of agencies, installations and projects.

**Budget** -- GAO had an appropriation of \$31,981,000 for fiscal 1955 and 1956. The House March 7 approved a fiscal 1957 appropriation of \$34 million. Every year since 1944, GAO has collected more money for the government than it spent. In fiscal 1955, collections totaled \$55,247,160.

## The Young Case

The only major controversy over GAO in recent years concerned Howard I. Young, deputy administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency from 1951-1953. In a 1955 report to Congress and the Department of Justice, GAO criticized Young's role in processing contracts between the government and three zinc pro-



ducers that had business relations with the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. Young was president of the company at the same time he was an official of DMPA. GAO described it as a "conflict of interest" case and William L. Ellis, then chief of investigations for GAO, testified Young "made bad business deals under the excuse of an emergency when there was no emergency, all of which actually operated to benefit his own company rather than these three contractors involved."

The Joint Committee on Defense Production held hearings on the matter July 6, 14 and 27, 1955, and Young denied that he or his company benefited from any contracts made by the government with the three zinc producers. His counsel said there were 67 erroneous, misleading and unsupported statements in the GAO report. The Comptroller General appeared personally before the Committee, withdrew one of GAO's major charges -- that Young's company had sold \$60,000 of equipment to one of the zinc producers that received a contract and loan from the government -- and substantially modified other charges. Members of the Committee criticized GAO's handling of the case and Sens. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) called for an investigation of GAO.

### Joseph Campbell

The Comptroller General is Joseph Campbell of New York City, who received a recess appointment Dec. 14, 1954, and was confirmed by the Senate March 18, 1955. Campbell, 56, was a certified public accountant in private practice until 1941, when he became assistant treasurer of Columbia University. He served as treasurer and vice president of the University until July, 1953, when he was named to the Atomic Energy Commission. He resigned from AEC just before his appointment as Comptroller General.

There was considerable criticism of Campbell's appointment by Democratic Senators. He had voted as a Commissioner to approve the Dixon-Yates power contract and had urged a higher degree of "political responsibility" for the AEC. Democrats also expressed concern that he was not a lawyer. But the main complaint was that his appointment might jeopardize GAO's role as an arm of the legislative branch. Democrats protested Campbell's lack of past experience in Congress, said he had been taken straight from a job in the executive branch without any consultation with Congressional leaders. Campbell's three predecessors were a Senator's secretary, a Senator and a Representative, and all three had been attorneys. Despite these criticisms, Campbell's nomination was reported, 8-4, by the Government Operations Committee and confirmed by voice vote of the Senate.

Campbell testified during the hearing on his appointment that GAO "cannot be under the control of, or responsible to, either the President or the executive branch.... (It) must remain responsible to the Congress." He lent substance to this statement only 10 days after his appointment was confirmed, when he testified before the Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee in opposition to the Administration highway program. Campbell said GAO opposed President Eisenhower's plan to create a Federal Highway Corp. that could issue \$21 billion of bonds to finance interstate highway construction. The reason: "The corporate form of government activity...is free from the normal safeguards set up by

the Congress to maintain adequate control over the conduct of public business and the expenditure of public funds." The Administration in 1956 abandoned the corporation-bond financing plan for one financed out of taxes. (Weekly Report, p. 126)

On April 1, 1955, GAO again demonstrated its independence of judgment under Campbell with a report critical of Ebasco Services Inc. of New York, the firm selected by the Atomic Energy Commission to supervise construction of the Dixon-Yates power plant. GAO urged the AEC to hold up Ebasco's bid until the firm settled a dispute over its work at a Joppa, Ill., installation whose cost, GAO said, was \$51 million more than the estimate. It also advised AEC to seek contractual guarantees that any increase in the Dixon-Yates plant cost would not be paid by the government through higher power rates. AEC over-ruled the GAO report and approved the Ebasco contract April 21, 1955, but the Dixon-Yates contract was canceled Aug. 21. (1955 Almanac, p. 534)

On Aug. 20, 1955, Campbell sided with Congress in its dispute with the President over commercial activities of the Defense Department. Congress had attached a rider to the Defense Appropriations Bill denying the Department's right to discontinue commercial operations without prior notice to and consent of the two Appropriations Committees. Mr. Eisenhower July 13 said he regarded the proviso as "unconstitutional" and intended to ignore it. But Campbell, in a letter to Rep. Porter Hardy (D Va.), said GAO would disallow expenditures that contravened the veto provisions because "it is for Congress to say how and on what conditions public monies shall be spent."

On March 26, 1956, Campbell wrote Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) his views on "whether TVA has the statutory authority to use its power revenues to install additional generating units...without specific and prior approval of Congress." He recommended "the present law be amended to clearly state the intent of the Congress..." On March 29, Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) recalled Campbell's vote for the Dixon-Yates contract and said "we find the same Mr. Campbell telling the Congress it should repeal part of the TVA Act. He seeks to do in his new suit what he couldn't do in his old hat."

In an interview with Congressional Quarterly April 16, Campbell said he had "no particular position on public power vs. private power" and said his recommendations to Taber concerned "a straight financial matter." He said he did not favor abolition of TVA or any other existing government corporations but did see a need for legislation to strengthen controls over their activity. Campbell said it was his purpose to keep GAO out of "policy questions that are properly the responsibility of Congress" and said suggestions that GAO had used its investigative powers to influence policy changes by Congress were "completely false."

Campbell said Cannon's statement was the only recent attack on his or GAO's independence of judgment. "It might be the other way around," he said, "we've been unfavorable to so many Administration requests." Campbell said he finds his job "very satisfying" and believes "tremendous progress" is being made in improving government accounting methods and tightening Congress' control of the purse. GAO's main problem, he said, is a shortage of qualified accountants and a major recruitment drive is in progress to remedy that situation.



## PHYSICIANS' PROGRAM

The Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc. April 24 released 1956 resolutions adopted at its annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on April 7.

The group recommended that the government "adopt all possible measures to implement the recommendations" of the Second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Government. (1955 Almanac, p. 372)

In other resolutions the Physicians and Surgeons:

- Supported the Bricker Amendment (S J Res 1) to nullify any provision of a treaty in conflict with the Constitution. (Weekly Report, p. 271)
- Opposed Universal Military Training.
- Supported legislation to provide medical care to veterans with service connected disabilities only.
- Opposed federal health reinsurance plans.
- Recommended Congress investigate tax exempt foundations.
- Recommended the U.S. withdraw from the International Labor Organization.
- Opposed HR 7225, Social Security Amendments of 1955. (Weekly Report, p. 473).
- Opposed federal subsidies for medical schools.

The Association, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., is headed by Dr. Charles W. Pavey. The organization filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1952 and lists Harry E. Northam, executive secretary, as a registered agent. The group reported spending \$1,500 in 1955 for lobbying purposes. (AMA Legislative Review, Weekly Report, p. 435)

## OPPOSE SOCIAL SECURITY BILL

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce April 26 said "the social security bill (HR 7225), as it now stands,...contains provisions heavily flavored with political appeal but bad in principle." The Council said "as Secretary (of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson opposed the farm bill, so too does Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (Marion) Folsom oppose the social security bill." (Weekly Report, p. 473)

Eugene F. Rinta, who directs the Washington office, signed the statement for the 30 state and regional Chambers making up the Council.

## PROBE VALUE

The National Committee for an Effective Congress April 27 said interest in the Congressional lobby probe "may well stimulate the flow of honest political contributions in this election rather than inhibit it." NCEC said the flow of smaller contributions will result in "a fundamental improvement...for as long as campaigns are financed by a relative few, candidates will be unable to avoid the presumption of venality -- however unjustified it may be in most instances." (Weekly Report, p. 505)

## IUD MEETING

AFL-CIO President George Meany April 27 said there was too little difference between either political party for organized labor to "buy" either one in 1956. Speaking at the first legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, Meany said "we couldn't buy the Democratic party with their 'Dixiecrats' and their record on civil rights and we couldn't buy the Republican party with its subservience to big business."

The meeting, held in Washington, D.C., April 26-27, was attended by delegates from 56 of the 72 IUD unions. In a resolution passed at the meeting, the IUD urged:

- "Promised action" on Taft-Hartley Act reforms.
- Increased minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour.
- Aid to areas in economic distress.
- Tax revision for low and middle income groups.

## ILA-TEAMSTERS DROP PACT

The International Longshoremen's Assn. (Ind.) April 27 said it was ending its working agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL-CIO). ILA wrote Teamster President Dave Beck that "meddlers and trouble makers, enemies of both international unions, have put severe pressure on certain leaders of the AFL-CIO to question the validity" of the alliance. (Weekly Report, p. 446)

## POWER MONEY

The American Public Power Assn. April 27 asked Congress for legislation to prevent private power companies from financing "propaganda or political activities" with money from electric consumers. The Association said private utilities' advertising has been used for the purpose of "poisoning the public mind as regards their rights and the feasibility of owning and operating consumer-owned electric utilities."

## DINOSAUR PARK

The Council of Conservationists April 26 in a full-page newspaper advertisement urged passage of HR 10614 and HR 10635, bills to establish the Dinosaur National Park. The Council said the area needed permanent protection "from invasion by private interests" and others who would dam the park area. The group said "there are too few natural recreational areas left -- and too many people who need them."

The Council Jan. 23 withdrew its opposition to the Upper Colorado River storage project after being assured that the Echo Park Dam, which would flood the Dinosaur area, would not be included in the project (Weekly Report, p. 121). The group registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1954 and lists Howard Zahniser as a registered agent.

## Special Report

# U.S. MOVES TO EXPAND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF NATO

A military stalemate between East and West brought about in part by the development of nuclear weapons has decreased in the minds of many nations the need for sheer manpower and machines to fight a war.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, formed by 12 nations in 1949 to solidify and protect themselves from the threat of overt action by Russia, has been primarily a military organization. This has been true even though NATO provided for economic and cultural bonds among its signatories.

Resolutions have been introduced in Congress since July, 1949, calling upon the U.S. to invite other NATO nations to explore further these cultural and economic bonds within the general framework of the United Nations.

New impetus was added the resolutions April 23, 1956, when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said "the time has come...to consider whether...(NATO) does not need to be further developed, if it is adequately to serve the needs of this and coming generations."

Behind his words also lay signs the military aspects of NATO were being shouldered aside by some of its members. Iceland currently was exploring a request to the U.S. to withdraw its military units from that country. France, involved with insurrection in its North African colonies, has been pulling its NATO troops from Europe to fight in North Africa. And West Germany, permitted to rearm and counted upon to provide NATO with a solid core of troops, has been having difficulty in recruiting an army.

## President Eisenhower

Before Dulles arrived in Paris May 2 "to begin to search out new ways" of transforming NATO into something more than a military alliance, he met with President Eisenhower to discuss what the White House termed "the political development of the Atlantic Community" of which "NATO is an important manifestation."

The White House announcement of the meeting with Dulles also said: "The President expressed his great interest in the matter, an interest which he has long held and which was intensified by his experience as Supreme Commander" of NATO in 1951-52.

In his report as NATO Commander-in-Chief in London April 2, 1952, Gen. Eisenhower also indicated his belief that NATO should be more than a military alliance:

"Peacetime coalitions throughout history have been weak and notoriously inefficient," he said. It is "first and fundamental" to achieve "within the Atlantic Community...a central position of unity and strength for the free world. Then the Atlantic Community will have proved worthy of its history and its God-given endowments. We shall have proved our union the world's most potent influence toward peace."

Article 2 of the NATO treaty provides for the political and economic development of the organization. At a meeting in Paris July 18-22, 1955, a tentative step was made in this direction when NATO parliamentarians agreed to

## NATO Members

Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the year they became members:

United States, 1949; Belgium, 1949; Canada, 1949; Denmark, 1949; France, 1949; Iceland, 1949; Italy, 1949; Luxembourg, 1949; Netherlands, 1949; Norway, 1949; Portugal, 1949; United Kingdom, 1949; Germany, 1955; Greece, 1955; Turkey, 1955.

meet every year to discuss the broader, non-military problems of the Atlantic Community.

Canadian Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson April 30 said in London that consultation through the NATO Council should become "an accepted custom" to the point "where no member would think of taking action which affected the others in any substantial way -- either politically or economically -- without prior discussion." He suggested working toward "supra-national communities."

## Legislative Background

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) July, 1949, introduced the first Atlantic Union resolution (S Con Res 57) urging the President "to invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates...to explore how far their peoples...can apply among them, within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of free federal union." The resolution was co-sponsored by 20 Senators and introduced in the House by five Members (H Con Res 107-11). There was no action on the resolutions.

On Jan. 15, 1951, the resolutions were reintroduced by 27 Senators and seven Representatives (S Con Res 4 and H Con Res 26). There was no action on these either.

A revised resolution was introduced in both chambers on Feb. 9-10, 1955, by Kefauver, 14 other Senators, and 12 Representatives (S Con Res 12 and H Con Res 72-80). The new resolutions asked the President "to invite the other democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates...to explore and to report to what extent their peoples might further unite within the framework of the United Nations, and agree to form, federally or otherwise, a defense, economic and political union." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 25-29, 1955, held hearings on the resolutions.

## Leading Supporters

Leading supporter of a plan for Atlantic Union is the Atlantic Union Committee Inc., headed by Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst.

### AUC PROFILE

NAME -- Atlantic Union Committee Inc.  
ADDRESS -- 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
FOUNDED -- 1949.

**MEMBERSHIP** -- 10,000 individuals.

**PURPOSE** -- To promote support for a democratic convention of delegates from NATO sponsors to meet to explore "the principles of free federal union."

**OFFICERS** -- President, Elmo Roper; vice president, William L. Clayton; executive secretary, Justin Blackwelder.

**PUBLICATIONS** -- Now in NATO, monthly; Atlantic Union News, quarterly.

AUC is the major organization that grew out of Federal Union Inc. Federal Union was established by followers of Clarence K. Streit, after his book *Union Now*, published March 2, 1939, presented a definitive exposition of a federation of the democracies. The first of local committees supporting the idea was formed March 28, 1939, in New York City. It put out a monthly *Union Now Bulletin*, published by a Washington group headed by Melvin Ryder. On July 16, 1939, the group formed a national organization called Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists, later changed to Federal Union.

Among the supporters of Atlantic Union are former President Harry S. Truman; former Secretary of State and Defense George C. Marshall; former French Premier Robert Schuman; Arthur Compton, Nobel prize winner; A.J. Hayes, president of the International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO); Harry Bullis, chairman of the board of General Mills Co.; and Paul Litchfield, chairman of the board of Goodyear Tire Co. The late Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts resigned from the Court in 1945 to devote his energies to Federal Union. In 1949 he became the first president of the Atlantic Union Committee, an office he held until his death in 1955.

The AFL-CIO April 19 announced its support of the Atlantic Union resolution. In a letter to Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), a sponsor of S Con Res 12, AFL-CIO President George Meany said "from the time that the North Atlantic Treaty was initiated...we have insisted that the non-military pacts of the Treaty should receive more consideration.... I am glad to be able to inform you that the AFL-CIO is entirely in accord with the principles underlying the proposals of these resolutions."

The National Farmers' Union April 26 wrote Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee endorsing the resolution. "We have long urged the establishment of a Democratic World Economic Union...that will subscribe to the kind of democratic rights and privileges set forth in the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights," it said. NFU supported S Con Res 12 "because we feel a conference of representatives of the more highly developed democracies that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be a step in the right direction."

## Opposition

Opposition to the resolution is led by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Economic Council. They contend that Atlantic Union would take sovereignty from the United States and form a "superstate" that would prevent the U.S. from defending itself. They say U.S. liberties and the Bill of Rights would be imperiled and the U.S. would be forced to defend the European colonial system. An economic union, they say, would lower the American standard of living.

## Special Report

### SEGREGATION DECISION

The Supreme Court's April 23 action in dismissing a segregation case first was interpreted as banning racial segregation in intrastate buses, but attorneys have expressed the view that the form of the Court's decision in refusing to review the case meant it was only declining to consider a matter that had not been through final judgment in lower courts. (Weekly Report, p. 472)

In the case, the Negro plaintiff, Sarah Mae Flemming, brought suit for damages against the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. The firm, operators of the Columbia, S.C., bus system, removed Miss Flemming from a bus after she refused to move from an area assigned to white passengers.

Reversing an earlier Federal District Court ruling, the Fourth Circuit Federal Court of Appeals (Richmond) July 14, 1955, said recent Supreme Court decisions left "no doubt that the separate but equal doctrine approved in *Plessy vs. Ferguson* has been repudiated." In that case the Supreme Court in 1898 said segregation of railroad passengers was not unconstitutional if "separate but equal" facilities were provided.

The appellate court ordered the case back to the District Court for further adjudication. This was the ruling the bus company appealed to the Supreme Court. It was this appeal the Supreme Court dismissed, citing by way of explanation a 1929 case of *Slaker vs. O'Connor* that contained no segregation issue.

In the *Slaker* case the Court said lower court adjudication was not final. This, rather than any segregation issue, appeared to be the reason for dismissing the *Flemming* case.

Many observers currently believe the Supreme Court dismissal had little direct effect on state statutes calling for segregation in intrastate public transportation.

The *Flemming* case was expected to go back to the District Court for additional adjudication over the damages issue only. Most observers doubt that the case ever would again reach the Supreme Court over a Constitutional issue.

### SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY FORMED

Forty-five persons from eight southern states April 21 formed a Southern Assembly of leaders from all walks of life and urged southern states to "plot a moderate course" to gain the "needed time" to help relieve the region's racial tensions. The group held generally that the governors of the region should act swiftly for "establishing a tone" that would stress the maintenance of public order and the prevention of violence in racial stress.

The Southern Assembly was the first regional follow-up to the American Assembly, founded in 1950 by President Eisenhower while he was head of Columbia University. Included in the Southern Assembly was a cross-section of persons from Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The meeting was sponsored by Tulane University, with the co-sponsorship of Columbia.



# Committee Roundup

## In This Section..... (April 27 - May 3)

- SAC General Describes Air Power Shortcomings
- Natural Gas Lobbyist Opens Senate Probe
- Administrative Vice President Opposed
- Nixon Campaign Manager Testifies to Senate
- Parties Split in Report on WOC's Role

### AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, said: "I consider the lack of skilled manpower to be my most critical deficiency.... Unless something is done we will face the very critical situation of not being able to man the aircraft we have." He proposed a five-point program which he said would enable SAC and the Air Force to retain more skilled career men and officers and improve combat efficiency. It included higher pay for skilled technicians and officers, more adequate family housing, complete dependent medical care, restoration of former commissary and post exchange privileges and educational rights. LeMay said the U.S.S.R. had "a more professional air force" than the U.S. because of better relative pay and other benefits.

April 30 -- LeMay: "...The Soviet Union has a long range attack capability that it did not have five years ago. This factor creates the possibility of an initial surprise attack upon SAC which in turn would reduce its deterrent power and retaliatory capability. However, under any reasonable set of assumptions we believe we now have the capability of winning any war the Soviets might start. We are not capable of winning it without this country receiving very serious damage. Five years ago we could have won the war without the country receiving comparatively serious damage." LeMay said on the basis of current warplane building programs "we will be inferior in striking power to the Soviet long-range air force by 1958-60." He said he did not believe the intercontinental ballistic missile would replace all manned bombers "in the foreseeable future."

May 2 -- LeMay said 57 long-range B-52 jet bombers had been produced prior to Jan. 1, 1956, but only 41 of them had been accepted by the Air Force. Only two of the 17 B-52's produced in February, March and April of 1956 have been accepted "because of a component failure for which we now have a solution."

SAC had no jet tankers, he said, to refuel its jet bombers, but added: "We have a reasonably adequate refueling capacity at the present time. However, it is true that we could get more bombs on the target in a shorter period of time if we had more tankers.... I know of no plan that will furnish the number of tankers necessary to give us maximum efficiency."

LeMay said the U.S. should maintain more air striking

power than Russia because the U.S. would not "make the first all-out nuclear attack" and so might have part of its air strength destroyed.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson May 1 said: "From the best information I have they (the Russians) are currently building long-range bombers at a higher rate than we are." He refused to say whether he agreed with LeMay's statement that the U.S.S.R. would lead the U.S. in long-range striking power by 1958-60.

### FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (For House hearings, see p. 372)

TESTIMONY -- April 30 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the proposed mutual security expenditure of \$4 million represented only 10 percent of the nation's annual investment in national security. The program, he said, was "necessary for the security of the United States.... Nothing has yet happened to make it prudent to terminate or curtail the present program."

Dulles said without the aid program to Korea, China, Indochina and other Far Eastern allies "these forward positions would have to be held by greatly increased U.S. forces, or else left exposed to a Communist takeover...." He said it would be "reckless not to help" Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Iraq, which were "subject to Soviet threats and the proximity of Soviet power."

The U.S., Dulles said, "is far and away the most wealthy nation in the world.... (We) cannot live either happily or safely as an oasis of prosperity in a desert of misery.... New Communist tactics make it more than ever imperative that the U.S. should continue the economic phase of our Mutual Security Program...with greater flexibility and...greater assurance of continuity than ever before."

Dulles said the existing aid program operated "in a very cumbersome manner." He asked for "more discretionary funds and...the right to commit, out of future non-military appropriations,...up to \$100 million a year for 10 years on long-range development projects." Dulles said "that part of the program which contributes to the security of the U.S. will have to go on so long as our security is threatened."

Dulles said President Eisenhower felt "a number of aspects" of the Mutual Security Program "could usefully be studied by men who are highly qualified but who are not available to serve the government on a full-time, long-term basis."

To have the Mutual Security Program "appreciably reduced, interfered with, or put in jeopardy would gravely endanger the security of the U.S.," said Dulles.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) May 2 said he thought the Eisenhower Administration was attempting to "dominate" a proposed review of the future foreign aid programs. He said any review group of civilians should be selected by Congress, not by the Administration.



## CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On corrupt practices involving campaign contributions, lobbying or other activities. (Weekly Report, p. 339)

TESTIMONY -- May 1 -- Maston Nixon of Corpus Christi, Texas, General Gas Committee chairman, said: "The sole purpose of the GGC was to secure the enactment of legislation which would amend the Natural Gas Act to remove federal control over production and gathering of natural gas. We proposed to accomplish that purpose by developing the facts and carrying these facts to the people and to their Representatives and Senators in Congress. We made no campaign contributions." Nixon presented an itemized account of the \$119,988.22 the GGC had spent since it was formed in 1954.

## GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 428)

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Dr. Donald J. Hughes, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said the Russians probably made public 80 percent of their work on the hydrogen bomb at Harwell, England, April 25. "The obvious thing is that the Russians have done just what we have recommended that the United States should do. They stole the show," Hughes said.

Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editorial director of the Applied Journals of the American Chemical Society: "There seems to be a childlike belief" that the U.S. has "all, or practically all, of the scientific and technical brainpower of the world.... We have no monopoly nor anything like it." He said technical editors met in 1955 with representatives of the Office of Strategic Information, and were asked to cooperate in dissemination of information. "When we reach this stage there is always the implication that involuntary cooperation is just around the corner if the wishes of those who talk about voluntary cooperation are not complied with," Murphy said.

Harold C. McClellan, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs: "Certain risks, either calculated or otherwise, must continually be taken in the interest of providing all possible technical assistance to our allies and to the free world generally, as well as of affording the greatest permissible freedom in the international commercial operations of U.S. business." McClellan said the argument for free flowing scientific information was "compromised now, as never before in history, by certain of the malign aspects of the most advanced technological developments."

April 30 -- Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, said secrecy on technical data usually was useful "only for limited time periods." He said efforts were underway to improve the present declassification process, but he did not specify what methods might be adopted. Astin said the Bureau did not establish the classification of its defense projects. "We act in strict accordance with the policies and practices of the requesting agencies," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 26 -- Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said the Federal Power Commission had advised him the agency was broadening its

public information regulations as follows: all FPC opinions and orders to be released to press and public promptly; eight specific types of records which formerly could be withheld would be public by mandate; elimination of a catchall regulation making any other FPC documents confidential.

## EXPORT CONTROL ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, International Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 3238) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. (1949 Almanac, p. 403)

TESTIMONY -- April 30 -- Robert W. Wolcott, board chairman, Lukens Steel Co., said: "The Export Control Act is a sound law, but because of the manner of administration by the Department of Commerce, it appears to me that the will of Congress has been frustrated. Under these circumstances, two reasonable courses of action would appear to be open to Congress -- one would be to clarify its intent in extending the Act; the second course of action would be to modify the Act itself by establishing quantitative limitations upon scrap exports."

Leonard H. Krieger, president, Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc., said the Institute was "taking no position on the issue of extending or amending the Export Control Act of 1949."

Lowell D. Ryan, managing director, Malleable Founders' Society recommended: administration of the Act consistent with the intent expressed by Congress; "immediate restriction on the export of the better grades of scrap;" establishment of a program to encourage foreign countries to increase their pig iron producing facilities and to require foreign users to use low grades of scrap; and a survey "to obtain factual information concerning the potential supply of obsolete scrap which may be available in the next five to 15 years."

## EASING THE PRESIDENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- April 29 released a report prepared by its Reorganization Subcommittee rejecting proposals to establish a position of Administrative Vice President. Establishment of such a post was recommended by former President Herbert Hoover. (Weekly Report, p. 107)

The Subcommittee concluded:

"...the President, except for obviously nondelegable powers, has sufficient authority to delegate the performance of administrative functions to subordinate officials of the executive branch."

"There are appropriate officials to whom statutory functions suitable for delegation may be assigned, and the Administration has not indicated any existing need for the creation of a position of Administrative Vice President in the Executive Office at this time."

"Thus, the Congress should not take the lead in diluting the President's responsibilities or functions in order to lessen his burden, unless such legislative authority is actively sought from the Congress by the President."

## LONGSHOREMEN'S BENEFITS

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- April 26 reported without amendment a bill (HR 10765 -- H Rept 2067) amending the Longshore-

## Committee Roundup - 3

men's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 to increase benefits to injured workers and dependents of deceased workers, last adjusted in 1948.

### AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On charges of abuses in auto marketing. (Weekly Report, p. 425)

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said "the efficient and impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws will not be served by singling out particular industries for exemption from those laws for conduct which, in other industries, is liable to criminal prosecution." Barnes said automobile "bootlegging" was caused by "factory sales pressure and factory set delivery charges." He said he would be "reluctant to see an increase in the number of causes for which a manufacturer may arbitrarily terminate a dealer franchise."

He specifically opposed HR 2668, relating to "bootlegging" and did not endorse any of the other legislation under consideration: HR 528 to eliminate "phantom" freight charges and HR 6544 to assign dealers exclusive sales areas.

### ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 1 ordered reported to the full Committee an amended bill (HR 9764) changing the name of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to Joint Economic Committee. The bill also would require the President to submit his economic report by Jan. 15 of each year.

### ARMY TEXTILE CONTRACTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On textile procurement practices in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. (Weekly Report, p. 478)

TESTIMONY -- May 3 -- Murray M. Chotiner, Los Angeles lawyer and Vice President Richard M. Nixon's 1952 campaign manager, said he never had tried to "use any influence" in behalf of clients who were in trouble with the government. He said he had been counsel for Samuel and Herman Kravitz, Atlantic, N.J., clothing manufacturers, and Joseph Abrams, a Brooklyn garment maker, and had received a total of \$6,000 from Herman Kravitz but no fee from Abrams. He said he had conferred with Rex A. Collins, chief of the Justice Department's General Crime Section, on Feb. 17, 1955, to see whether the government would be willing to drop a charge that Kravitz had filed a false affidavit, if Kravitz in return would drop his appeal from a conviction on charges of the "theft" of furs provided by the government for the manufacture of parka hoods for U.S. troops. He had also, he said, called someone in the Justice Department in an attempt to settle the government's claim against Kravitz for the value of the furs. His work for Abrams, Chotiner said, involved a claim by Abrams that the government owed him \$30,000. He said he had conferred with the Justice Department "five or six times" about the Abrams case.

Chotiner told the Subcommittee that "on one or two occasions" telephone calls were made for him at the White House to get information about pending cases or to set up appointments with government officials. He identified the officials who made these calls as Presidential Assistant Maxwell M. Rabb and former Eisenhower patronage aide, Charles F. Willis Jr. "At no time," he said, "have I ever used the name of the Vice President in connection with the name of any client."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 3 -- Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said there was "not the slightest" thing wrong with Chotiner contacting Rabb and Willis. Hagerty said the calls the White House aides made for Chotiner involved airline cases which eventually went against Chotiner's clients: North American Airlines and California Central Airlines. He said neither Rabb nor Willis did anything to help or hinder the cases' outcome.

### AVIATION PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry.

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell reported on a two-year study of operations of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Campbell said the Board showed "an apparent lack of interest" in conducting a general airline fare investigation, questioned the necessity of charging the government more for airmail than other freight and said "serious doubt" existed over justification of a fare increase granted in 1952. "We believe that the airlines should be able to carry mail at rates and yields that are closely related to those of freight," Campbell said. He also said that although CAB auditors had "frequently taken exception" to airline accounting and reporting practices, "there was no indication that such practices were brought to the attention of the Board."

May 3 -- Stuart G. Tipton, Air Transport Assn. president, disputed the charge that the airlines had conspired to prevent new competition. "I take this opportunity to confirm that the accusation is false," he said. "I can add that the accusation made against companies which constantly...have assumed the obligations as well as the benefits of the Civil Aeronautics Act was particularly offensive, coming as it did from a combine which has evaded those same obligations and governed its operations by the sole standard of maximum profit for itself."

### SLAVE LABOR

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On identical resolutions (S J Res 117, S Con Res 75) stating that the United States should "exercise leadership in the International Labor Organization to develop and adopt an international convention to effectively outlaw forced labor."

TESTIMONY -- April 25 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), sponsor of the resolutions, said the U.S. had failed to reply to an ILO questionnaire on forced labor to which 44 nations responded. "The Administration's foot-dragging on this issue is unpardonable...."

April 27 -- Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State -- The Department was "in complete agreement with the purpose of S J Res 114" but took the position that any convention on forced labor would "deal with matters

which are primarily of domestic concern.... We do not believe that the treaty-making power is designed to be used to protect citizens of other countries against their governments. (There is a) danger that such a convention may...become an empty gesture."

George P. Delaney, international representative of AFL-CIO -- "The U.S. has remained silent while an overwhelming majority of the member states of ILO... have formally expressed their support for a convention to abolish forced labor.... The prestige of the U.S. in international affairs will be severely damaged.... It will give Russia a propaganda advantage from which the U.S. is unlikely to recover."

## Committee Briefs

### FARM CREDIT

John A. Baker of the National Farmers' Union May 1 told the House Agriculture, Conservation and Credit Subcommittee "a mounting farm crisis" called for "another large progressive surge forward to further improve in significant ways the basic national farm credit policy and institutions." He urged the Subcommittee "to draft a new comprehensive yardstick farm credit bill combining...the good features of the 28 bills before you...." He endorsed the provisions of a family farm development bill (HR 4300) sponsored by Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas).

### TRANSPORT POLICY

James G. Lyne, Federation for Railway Progress chairman, May 2 endorsed proposed legislation "designed to allow greater freedom in rate-making to the regulated common carriers." Testifying before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee, Lyne said his federation was "friendly to the railroads" but not unfriendly to any other form of transportation. "We recognize the superiority of other types of transportation for some traffic -- and we believe that these other agencies of transportation should have the same freedom in competing for such traffic that we would favor for the railroads...." (Weekly Report, p. 479)

### RESERVE

Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh M. Milton May 2 told the House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1 that the program to build up a trained 2.9 million-man reserve in five years was picking up speed. "The Army is greatly encouraged by the results to date," he said, but "it is still far too early to hazard an estimate as to whether or not this voluntary system will produce the requirements for a truly ready reserve." Subcommittee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) said he was especially pleased with the pickup in enlistments under the program, inaugurated in October, 1955, allowing men to sign up for six months' active duty followed by 7½ years in an actively drilling reserve unit. (Weekly Report, p. 56)

### TOBACCO

Dr. W.E. Colwell, North Carolina State College tobacco research director, May 2 told the Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Tobacco Subcommittee he had found glass

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

### SENATE

- May 7 Appropriations, Public Works Subcommittee -- Budget requests. Continues May 8, 9, 10.
- 7 Agriculture -- Watershed projects.
- 7 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- S 2770 to relieve the shortage of railroad box cars. Continues May 8.
- 7 Appropriations, Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee -- Budget requests. Continues all week.
- 8 Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Executive session on S 2373 regarding TVA financing.
- 8 Appropriations, Department of Defense Subcommittee -- Budget requests. Continues all week.
- 8 Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee -- Minimum wage legislation. Continues all week.
- 8 District of Columbia, Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee -- Jones Point Bridge.
- 9 Appropriations, Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and Related Agencies -- Budget requests. Continues May 10.
- 9 Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee -- Warehousing and transportation legislation.
- 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Nomination of Charles J. Lowen as Civil Aeronautics Administration Administrator and of Joseph G. Minetti to the Civil Aeronautics Board.
- 9 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- S 1636 to require humane methods of killing livestock at slaughterhouses. Continues May 10.

### HOUSE

- May 7 Foreign Affairs -- Mutual Security Program.
- 7 Banking and Currency -- On housing legislation. Continues three weeks.
- 8 Government Operations, Special Subcommittee -- Legal problems in front of a freer flow of government information. Continues May 9.
- 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- 1933 Securities Act amendments.
- 18 Select Small Business, Distribution Subcommittee -- In Los Angeles on small business problems caused by smog. Continues May 19.
- 25 Government Operations -- Establishing a U.S. Department of Peace.

### JOINT

- May 14 Atomic Energy -- Government insurance to help cover nuclear power plants.



## Committee Roundup - 5

substances in two products of the General Cigar Co. Earlier, Julius Strauss, General Cigar president, had testified that glass fibers were not used in artificial binders in his company's cigars.

### GI HOUSING

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee May 2 introduced a bill (HR 10962) to make it easier for all citizens to buy houses under the existing Federal Housing Administration program. He said he opposed extension of World War II GI housing benefits, scheduled to expire July 25, 1957.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

The Senate Finance Committee May 3 postponed votes on key provisions of the social security bill (HR 7225) because of the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.). Said Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.): "We have some close votes coming up, and we do not want to act until we have a full membership."

### UN-AMERICAN APPOINTMENT

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee May 2 announced the appointment of Richard Arens as director of the Committee. Arens, who had served on the Senate Judiciary Committee staff since 1947, was director of the staff which prepared the Internal Security Act of 1950 and of the staff which helped prepare the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, the Committee said.

### COMMITTEE DISSATISFACTION

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) May 2 said the situation in the House Education and Labor Committee "is not too far short of being disgraceful."

Rep. William S. Hill (R Colo.), ranking minority member of the House Small Business Committee, May 2 said his Committee had become "a political vehicle." He said that "the minority has not been consulted as to the hearings...the witnesses, subpoenas, nor for what purpose the information was desired. A number of investigations have been carried on with the minority learning about them only accidentally."

### RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Two members of the Railroad Retirement Board May 2 supported bills (S 3616, S 3654) to raise benefits for present and future retired railroad employees by 15 percent. Raymond J. Kelly, Board chairman, said the proposed 2 percent increase in payroll taxes, half to be paid by the rail lines and half by the employees, would mean that the solvency of the retirement system would not be "seriously" threatened by the increase in benefits. Horace W. Harper, labor member of the Board, said railroad men worked long and hard to get top jobs and few of them would advance their retirement because of a small increase in retirement pay. Kelly and Harper testified at a hearing of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Railroad Retirement Subcommittee.

### MARINE CORPS

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee May 1 said he hoped the Committee would make no further investigation at present of the Marine Corps drowning incident April 8 at Parris Island, S.C. Vinson said if the Committee did not take further action now it would hold the matter open for the rest of the session, with a final decision on action after a further progress report from Gen. Randolph McCall Pate, Marine Corps Commandant.

### BRIDGE INVESTIGATION

The House Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Financial Position of the White County (Ill.) Bridge Commission April 26 reported (H Rept 2052) finding "apparently questionable expenditures" of thousands of dollars by the Commission, which was established by Congress in 1941 to administer a toll bridge spanning the Wabash River between White County and New Harmony, Ind. The report said ex-Rep. Roy Clippinger (R Ill., 1945-49), manager of the bridge, "threw fat and juicy business" of the Commission to his newspaper, the Carmi (Ill.) Times. The Committee recommended the bridge be turned over to the Indiana Toll Bridge Commission, a similar agency in Illinois or the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads.

### NARCOTICS

Chairman Price Daniel (D Texas) of the Senate Judiciary Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code Subcommittee April 30 introduced a bill (S 3760) recommending complete outlawing of the use of heroin in the United States. The bill also recommended: death penalties for third-time offenders in heroin peddling and peddlers selling heroin to juveniles; legalizing wire-tapping in narcotics cases and use of such evidence in court; broadening of investigative powers of Custom and Federal Narcotics Bureaus, and amendment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (PL 414 - 82nd Congress) to exclude or deport all alien narcotic offenders. (Weekly Report, p. 477)

### COAL RESOURCES

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 1 appointed a special subcommittee to study possibilities of a research and development program for the coal industry with Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) as chairman. (Weekly Report, p. 308)

### RUSSIAN 'KIDNAPING'

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee May 1 said Russia's Chief United Nations Delegate, Arkady Sobolev, and his staff had "exceeded the scope of their authority in their drastic efforts to persuade, force and coerce" five seamen to return to Russia April 7. Eastland wrote Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States Delegate to the UN, to make a formal demand that the UN "do everything in its power to prevent further wanton abuse of the hospitality of the United States" by Sobolev. The Subcommittee heard testimony by the seamen depicting Sobolev as masterminding the alleged "kidnaping."



## CQ Special Report

## DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS SPLIT ON ROLE OF WOCs

Congress soon must decide how tight a rein to hold on those who work for the government without compensation (WOCs) while drawing pay from private companies.

Most of the 101,344 WOCs counted in government service in December, 1955, serve in such non-controversial capacities as draft board members. Congressional interest is centered on the relatively few working on defense programs.

The bulk of these WOCs are covered by the 1955 Defense Production Act which runs out June 30, 1956. Provisions of the Act were designed to prevent WOCs from using government influence to help their firms. (1955 Almanac, p. 472)

A WOC under the Defense Production Act cannot:

- Negotiate or execute government contracts with his private employer or with any corporation or business in which he has any interest.
- Recommend or act on applications to the government for relief or assistance by his employer or any business in which he has an interest.
- Prosecute, during his federal employment and for two years after, any claims against the U.S. involving any matter over which he had any responsibility during his federal employment.
- Receive salary or payment in connection with his government service from any source other than the employer he had when appointed.

But under a limited exemption from the conflict of interest statutes a DPA WOC can do these things a regular government employee can not do lawfully:

- Work for his employer on government contracts as long as he does not negotiate or execute contracts.
- Serve his employer in any government agency on any matter that is not his employer's application for relief or assistance.
- Participate in any claims his employer has against the government as long as he has not had any official responsibilities as a WOC in the claim.

Under proposed 1956 amendments to the Defense Production Act reported to the House (HR9852 -- H Rept 1983), the regulations would be extended two years. One provision requires WOCs to put on public file their business interests. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks March 14 called the requirement "objectionable" and asked its elimination.

## FILINGS ANALYZED

A Congressional Quarterly check of statements filed by DPA WOCs between Nov. 28, 1955, and May 2, 1956, showed:

- The recorded ranks of DPA WOCs dropped 70 percent in two months, from 386 on Sept. 30, 1955, to 113 on Nov. 28, 1955. Forty-nine additional WOCs also filed between Nov. 28, 1955, and May 2, 1956, bringing the total of DPA WOCs on record to 162.
- 156 of the 162 DPA WOCs who filed listed non-government employers, sometimes more than one. Breakdown of their private interests: industry, 130; non-profit organizations, 11; law and accounting firms, 6; education institutions, 5; labor unions, 4. The 130 WOCs with business interests represented 127 firms.

• The 162 WOCs were employed by seven different departments of government: Office of Defense Mobilization, 70; Department of Commerce, 59; Defense Department, 25; Interstate Commerce Commission, 5; Departments of Interior, Labor and the General Services Administration, 1 each.

• Of the 162 who filed statements, 55 served the government in other than advisory or consulting positions.

## WOC PROBE REPORT

The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), April 24 issued an interim report on its investigation of WOCs and government advisory groups. Started in July, 1955, the probe focused on WOC activities in the Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA), established in 1953, and its predecessor the National Production Authority (NPA), created in 1950 to carry out the Department's mobilization responsibilities during the Korean war.

Principal majority and minority views:

**MAJORITY** -- (Democrats Celler, Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.), Byron G. Rogers (Colo.), James M. Quigley (Pa.):

Benefits of the WOC program "on the balance, may outweigh the harm caused by its abuses.... The record... as to the activities of individual WOCs... however, is not good."

In the aluminum and newsprint industries, "concern for postemergency overexpansion and competition caused expansion goals to be limited... (and partly caused) the current newsprint shortage."

Activities of BDSA advisory groups in connection with government stockpiling operations should be investigated by the Justice Department to determine whether the participants "have violated the antitrust laws in price-fixing arrangements...."

In BDSA, WOCs "are placed in positions of conflict and directed to advance industry's viewpoint.... Although they are supposedly full-time employees, WOCs in NPA and BDSA have continued to perform substantial duties for their employers...."

Legislation was needed to hold WOCs to "the same standards of conduct as any other person working for the government.... Additional legislation is needed to assure that WOCs are not appointed to policymaking positions."

**MINORITY** -- (Republicans Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), William M. McCulloch (Ohio), Hugh Scott (Pa.):

"The voluntary contribution made by WOCs... has been of inestimable value in attaining an adequate mobilization preparedness posture.... Their integrity and devotion to duty are undoubtedly equal to that of the masses of efficient and capable career employees.... Save in a few instances, the public interest has been adequately protected."

We are not "condoning such breaches as... occurred. Many... were of a technical nature and occurred during the stress of Korean hostilities...."

"Substantially all of the conflict-of-interest restrictions are, in effect" imposed on WOCs. BDSA currently employs "fewer than 25" WOCs in other than advisory or consultative positions.

## HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

The House April 27, by a roll-call vote of 388-19, passed a bill (HR 10660) to provide for a \$51.5 million 13-year national highway construction program. The bill also provided for increased taxes to finance the program.

HR 10660 calls for a 40,000-mile network of roads linking major cities, and funds to aid states to construct highways within their borders. The government would pay 90 percent of the cost of the interstate network -- the National System of Interstate Highways -- and would pay 50 percent of the cost of other highway construction. Increased taxes on such highway user items as gasoline and tires over a 13-year period would finance the project.

Debate centered on whether the government should reimburse utilities for moving facilities to make way for roads and whether the government should set wage scales for highway workers. An amendment to eliminate that provision was rejected on a 77-192 division vote.

A Public Works Committee amendment emphasized that utility provisions in the bill could not supersede contracts already existing between states and utilities regarding relocation costs.

A motion by Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) to recommend HR 10660 was rejected by voice vote.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Public Works Committee April 21 reported a clean bill (HR 10660 -- H Rept 2022) incorporating most of the provisions of HR 8836 and a revenue measure (HR 9075 -- H Rept 1899) reported by the House Ways and Means Committee March 19. (Weekly Report, p. 335) The Senate May 25, 1955, passed a bill (S 1048 -- S Rept 350) on a voice vote to authorize a \$12 billion program but did not specify financing methods. The House rejected, after a dispute over tax provisions, a \$36 billion pay-as-you-drive proposal (HR 7474 -- H Rept 1336) on a 123-292 roll-call vote July 27, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 431)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the House, HR 10660 authorized these funds for the 40,000-mile National System of Interstate Roads:

## INTERSTATE SYSTEM

\$24.8 billion in federal funds for the Interstate System to be matched by \$2.6 billion from the states, a 90-10 ratio.

The federal outlays for the Interstate System by fiscal years: 1957, \$1.025 billion; 1958, \$1.7 billion; 1959, \$2 billion; 1960-63, \$2.2 billion each year; 1964-65, \$2.3 billion each year; 1966-67, \$2.2 billion each year; 1968, \$1.5 billion; 1969, \$1 billion.

Another \$1.6 billion in federal money was slated for roads on government land and for emergency appropriations. The 1954 Federal-Aid Highway Act extension authorized \$175 million of federal funds for the Interstate System for fiscal 1957. (1954 Almanac, p. 499)

## FEDERAL-AID ROADS

Construction cost of roads designated eligible for federal assistance would be paid for half by the federal government, half by the benefiting state. The U.S. cost, by fiscal years in millions:

	1957	1958	1959
Primary	\$11.25	\$337.50	\$348.75
Secondary	7.50	225.00	232.50
Urban	6.25	187.50	193.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>	<b>\$750.00</b>	<b>\$775.00</b>

The bill said Congress intended to increase the appropriations for the federal-aid roads by \$25 million each year through fiscal 1969. Those intended increases would push the federal share up to \$10.7 billion and the states' up to \$9.7 billion; a grand total of \$20.4 billion for federal aid roads. The 1954 Federal-Aid Highway Act authorized \$700 million for fiscal 1957 for federal-aid roads.

The total cost of the highway construction program from fiscal 1957 through fiscal 1969 in billions of dollars:\*

## U.S. OUTLAY STATES TOTAL

Interstate System	\$25.0	\$ 2.7	\$27.7
Federal-Aid Roads	11.4	10.4	21.8
U.S. Land Roads**	1.2	--	1.2
Emergency Repair Fund	.4	.4	.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38.0</b>	<b>\$13.1</b>	<b>\$51.5</b>

\* Includes appropriations under 1954 Federal-Aid Highway Act, with states' share computed at \$700 million.

\*\* Appropriations projected through 1969.

HR 10660 also:

Authorized payment to states for state toll roads made part of the Interstate System if the roads were built after Aug. 2, 1947; approaches to the roads could qualify for federal-aid funds.

Prohibited trucks weighing more than 18,000 pounds on one axle or 32,000 pounds on a tandem axle, or the maximum weight permitted by the state, whichever was greater, from being used on Interstate System roads built under the Act.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to obtain rights-of-way for the Interstate System when requested to do so by the state.

Provided for construction workers on the Interstate System to be paid the prevailing wages for the area in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Provided for states that paid for the relocation of utilities occasioned by federal-aid highway realignment to be reimbursed with federal money.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to approve access roads to Interstate System highways to insure maximum safety and traffic flow.

Prohibited any firm from monopolizing such businesses as gas stations on the Interstate System.

## FINANCING

The financing provisions of HR 10660 are the same as those in HR 9075 (Weekly Report, p. 335, 395).

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Declare it to be the sense of Congress to help small business get a fair share of the highway work; April 27. Voice vote.

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Require the Secretary of Commerce to make progress reports on the highway program to the Congress instead of to committees; April 27. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- Permit states, instead of the federal government, to set prevailing wages for highway workers; April 27. Division vote, 77-192.

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a three-year traffic safety study and make recommendations for greater highway safety; April 27. Division, 67-163.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Limit federal outlays to utilities to 50 percent of the relocation costs; April 27. Voice.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Strike out provisions relating to federal reimbursement of utility relocation costs; April 27. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 26 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "The requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act specifying that all contractors on federal construction must pay their employees the prevailing wage existing in the community in which a federal project is located is an accepted requirement of all legitimate contractors. There has been some opposition by those unprincipled contractors who would like to underbid on government work by paying their employees far below livable wages."

George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- "We must build this (Interstate) System of highways if we are to continue our economic growth and expansion."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- "We Republicans must vote for these new and additional Democratic taxes even if we do not like them or otherwise there will be no highway bill this year."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "As we come along with the road program...we are going to run into them (utilities).... They do have a just complaint. We ought to listen to them and give them assistance and protection."

April 27 -- Mack -- "The Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provision has been in force in some cases for 25 years and it has not hindered in anyway the carrying out of federal works in the many fields in which it is in effect. Why discard from this legislation a provision... that has worked so well for so long a period of time?"

Dondero -- "There is nothing in this amendment which takes away the rule of the prevailing wage.... All we ask is that the states do it as they have in the past and not the federal government."

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- "If this (Baldwin) amendment prevails, it will mean that the amendment which you heretofore adopted will be vacated and that we will have a 50 percent formula in matching..... I think the Committee was very generous in reserving to the states their own formulas as to how they wanted to apportion the payments to the utilities for relocation."

### SUSPEND BAUXITE DUTY

The House May 2 passed by voice vote, without amendment, a bill (HR 8228) to suspend for two years the duty on crude and calcined (processed) bauxite. A brief debate stressed the importance of bauxite, the chief source of aluminum, to national defense.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8228 was reported unanimously April 25 by the Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2064). The Committee described bauxite as "vital...to the

aluminum, steel and chemical industries...the only commercially feasible ore of aluminum." Originally dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, both crude and certain calcined bauxite in 1954 were exempted from duty until July 15, 1956, by PL 499, 83rd Congress.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 8228 suspended through July 15, 1958, the duty on crude bauxite and on calcined bauxite regardless of the purpose for which it was imported.

DEBATE -- May 2 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "Approximately four-fifths of the bauxite used in the United States is converted to aluminum. It is essential that American...(industry) have ample supply of this commodity in the interest of our national security. Bauxite is included in our strategic stockpiling program. The termination of this suspension at the end of two years will enable us periodically to re-examine the desirability of continuing such a suspension in the future."

### CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The Senate April 30, by voice vote without debate, adopted resolutions (S Res 240, S Res 241) citing on charges of contempt of the Senate two persons who had refused to answer questions concerning Communist affiliations in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. S Res 240, reported (S Rept 1765) by the Committee April 18, cited Mrs. Mary Knowles for her refusal to answer questions in testimony before the Subcommittee July 29 and Sept. 15, 1955. S Res 241, also reported (S Rept 1766) April 16, cited Herman Liveright for his refusal to answer questions March 19.

BACKGROUND -- The Fund for the Republic in June, 1955, awarded \$5,000 to the William Jeanes Memorial Library in Plymouth Meeting, Pa., for its "courageous and effective defense of democratic principles" in refusing to discharge Mrs. Knowles from her job as librarian on the demand of townspeople. (1955 Almanac, p. 530) Liveright, program director of television station WDSU in New Orleans, was questioned by the Subcommittee about possible Communist affiliations in New York and Louisiana. Neither witness based refusal to answer questions on the Fifth Amendment.

### COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

The House May 2 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 10899) to appropriate \$1,382,003,000 for the Commerce Department and several independent agencies in fiscal 1957. The bill authorized \$140,670,000 less than had been requested by the Administration. The biggest cut -- \$96,800,000 -- was in funds requested by the Maritime Administration for ship construction subsidies. A minor amendment was agreed to on the floor.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill April 27 (H Rept 2076). In H Rept 2076 the Committee expressed concern about the "continuous increase" in appropriations for Civil Aeronautics Administration air traffic control activities. It disallowed \$37,900,000 for construction of three prototype merchant ships, including a nuclear-powered tanker, expressing doubt as to the legal authority of the Maritime Administration to build the vessels.

The Committee cut \$5,000,000 from the \$20,000,000 requested by the Administration for Civil Aeronautics



## Floor Action - 3

Board air subsidy payments, instructed CAB to continue efforts to pare subsidy payments. The Small Business Administration was commended for "a good job in meeting loan needs during the past year, particularly in disaster areas."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10899 provided funds for fiscal 1957 as follows:

### COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General Administration	\$ 2,425,000
Census Bureau	10,313,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	196,118,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	19,550,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	14,200,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	7,200,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	2,400,000
Office of Business Economics	1,000,000
Maritime Activities	196,847,000
Patent Office	17,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	799,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	9,200,000
Weather Bureau	1,313,153,000

### OTHER AGENCIES

Canal Zone Government	15,410,000
Small Business Administration	51,890,000
Tariff Commission	1,550,000

TOTAL \$1,382,003,000

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Specify that funds for Maritime Administration payments to deactivate chartered merchant ships be limited to ships chartered "for limited emergency purposes during fiscal year 1957;" May 2. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Cut appropriations for air subsidy payments from \$15,000,000 to \$7,245,504; May 2. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 2 -- Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) -- "There may be some reductions in this bill that will require bringing...a supplemental request.... We think it not good practice to appropriate funds that we realize cannot be used in the immediate future."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Of the \$15 million for air subsidies "\$6 million is presently programmed for subsidy payment by the CAB to Pan American World Airlines as subsidy for its international operations.... Certainly America's hard-pressed taxpayers have a right to insist that CAB ask the prudent and proper questions before turning over the \$6 million.... Is not Pan American big enough and has it not been subsidized long enough, so that we can take it off the taxpayers' back?"

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "...if you want to give Pan Am or some of these other people an opportunity to make money...take MATS (Military Air Transport Service) out of competition, give the airlines this business that the government is doing itself but which private business people should have. Then you will not need this subsidy.... The Maritime Administration recaptures from subsidized shipping lines all excess profits over 10 percent (but) the CAB has no similar recapture provision."

## REVISED FARM PROGRAM

The House May 3, by a 314-78 roll-call vote, passed a new omnibus farm bill (HR 10875) containing a soil bank plan, but not the authority President Eisenhower asked to make advance payments under the plan.

The House accepted, by a 199-195 roll-call vote, an amendment to add grazing lands to the acreage reserve and rejected, by a 186-208 roll-call vote, an amendment to fix price supports for upland cotton at 84 percent of parity. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate the soil bank prepayment provision was rejected on a 184-211 roll call. Previously a prepayment amendment failed on a 157-181 teller vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 514)

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee April 30 unanimously reported HR 10875 (H Rept 2077). As reported by the Committee, the bill contained most of the uncontroversial provisions of HR 12, which the President vetoed April 16. (Weekly Report, p. 461) Deleted were provisions for 90 percent supports, dual parity computations and domestic parity programs for wheat and rice. The bill retained the controversial provision for mandatory supports on small feed grains.

The Committee rejected, by a 15-19 party-line vote, an effort to substitute a bill containing the soil bank prepayment provision. It also rejected a proposal for direct government payments to farmers.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10875:

### SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities, feed grains (oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums and corn grown in non-commercial areas), grazing lands and other field crops at the Secretary's discretion; land so retired from production could be put to no other use.

Provided for inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted, if the crop were plowed under or clipped to prevent maturing within 21 days from the date of enactment.

Established a 51-million-acre total base acreage for corn of the commercial area for each year of the acreage reserve program, subject to a 1956 referendum of commercial corn producers.

Provided for establishing farm base acreages for other feed grains -- based on 1953-55 plantings -- for the 1956 crops; for 1957 and subsequent years a total base acreage would be established and apportioned on the basis of feed grain acreage for the immediately preceding five years.

Limited total compensation for participation in the acreage reserve program to \$800 million for any one year's crops and set the following limits per commodity: wheat, \$375 million; cotton, \$300 million; corn, \$300 million; other feed grains, \$175 million; peanuts, \$7 million; rice, \$23 million; tobacco, \$45 million; grazing lands, \$50 million; other field crops, \$50 million.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conservation uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.



Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to \$450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments and farm base acreages a condition of eligibility for soil bank acreage and conservation reserve payments.

Authorized the Secretary to finance soil bank operations from Commodity Credit Corp. funds until June 30, 1957, after which they would be financed by direct appropriations from the Treasury.

Directed the President to restrict "insofar as practicable" the leasing of federal lands for production of agricultural commodities in surplus supply.

Authorized the Secretary to permit farmers "to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farm."

#### SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Directed the CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities as "rapidly as possible."

Directed the Secretary to study various means of disposing of surpluses, including a food stamp plan, and report to Congress within 90 days.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Directed the CCC to sell for export at competitive world prices its existing stocks of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.

Authorized the President to negotiate with foreign countries to limit exports from such countries and imports into the United States of any agricultural commodity.

Authorized an annual appropriation of \$500 million to supplement Section 32 funds; increased to 50 percent the amount available for any one commodity.

Directed transfer of materials acquired by CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a \$15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from \$300 million to \$500 million; permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a five-member bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; directed it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized CCC to donate to federal penal institutions and state correctional institutions for minors commodities acquired through price support operations.

Prohibited, for a three-year period, payments of "any crop loans or federal farm payments or benefits" on any surplus commodity grown on newly irrigated or drained lands within federal irrigation or drainage projects subsequently authorized.

Authorized the CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions.

#### MARKETING, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, FORESTRY

(See Weekly Report, p. 430.)

##### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Give Secretary discre-

tionary authority to support non-compliance corn produced within the commercial area at a level not to exceed that of corn grown on farms participating in the soil bank. Voice vote.

Poage (three amendments, considered en bloc) -- Provide supports, in 1956-57, for corn produced outside the commercial area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; May 2. Voice.

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Include grazing lands in acreage reserve program and provide a \$50 million limit on payments for participation in the acreage reserve in any one year for these lands; May 2. Teller, 103-66; roll call, 199-195. (For voting, see chart, p. 514)

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Provide that compensation shall be paid producers for participating in the acreage reserve program for any year, including 1956, when Secretary has ascertained that producer has complied with acreage reduction requirements; May 2. Voice.

Cooley (two amendments, considered en bloc) -- Delete requirement that Secretary's report on soil bank financing be referred to Senate and House Appropriations Committees; delete requirement that bills embodying recommendations of Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products be referred to Senate or House Agriculture Committees; May 2. Voice.

W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) -- Direct President to restrict leasing of federal lands for production of any agricultural commodity, rather than price-supported crops, in surplus supply; May 2. Voice.

Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) -- Give Secretary discretionary authority to include other field crops in acreage reserve program and set a \$50 million limit on any one year's payments for these crops; May 2. Voice.

Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- Give participants in acreage reserve same opportunity to appeal notice of termination of contract as is given participants in conservation reserve; May 2. Voice.

##### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- Provide for advance payments of up to 50 percent of acreage reserve and conservation reserve compensation for producers who sign contracts to participate in the soil bank; May 3. Teller vote, 157-181.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Amend Hope amendment to require reporting "in the same manner as other political contributions" of all 1956 payments under the act; May 3. Teller, 102-125.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Support 1956 crop of upland cotton at not less than 84 percent of parity. Division, 127-128; teller, 168-152; roll call, 186-208. (For voting, see chart, p. 514)

DEBATE -- May 3 -- Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- "I am rather surprised that there exists apprehension that these advance payments will be made in anything other than a straightforward way or for other than legitimate purposes. The fact is if this program should be used in a political way it would defeat that purpose. The farmers of this country are not for sale...."

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- "...there is no question in anybody's mind...about what this prepayment is. It is an attempt to do something political at the last minute because of the fact that reports have come in from a couple of primaries that have been disturbing to Mr. (Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft) Benson."

# CQ House Votes 19 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.)

## Farm Bill Without Advance Soil Bank Payments Approved, Expanded Highway Program Passes

19. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing appropriations for construction of highways; amend Internal Revenue Code to provide additional revenue for highways. Passed, 388-19, April 27. (See story, p. 510)

20. Farm Program (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Albert (D Okla.) amendment to earmark \$50 million to reduce grazing land acreage for 1956-59. Adopted, 199-195, May 3. (See story, p. 512)

21. Farm Program (HR 10875). Abernethy (D Miss.) amendment to fix at 84 percent of parity the support

price for upland cotton. Rejected, 186-208, May 3. (See story, p. 512)

22. Farm Program (HR 10875). Morano (R Conn.) motion to recommit to Agriculture Committee with instructions to write in an advance payment provision for soil bank program. Rejected, 184-211, May 3. (See story, p. 512)

23. Farm Program (HR 10875). Passage of bill approving \$1.2 billion soil bank program. Passed, 314-78, May 3. (See story, p. 512)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).  
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (no).  
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23
Yes	388	199	186	184	314	Yes	200	191	183	1	191	Yes	188	8	3	183	123
No	19	195	208	211	78	No	15	17	24	207	16	No	4	178	184	4	62

19 20 21 22 23					19 20 21 22 23					19 20 21 22 23					19 20 21 22 23										
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					4 Flynt D . . . . N Y Y N Y					7 Bray R . . . . Y N N Y Y										
3 Andrews D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Forester D . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Brownson R . .	Y	?	?	?	?		
1 Boykin D . . . .	?	✓	✓	X	?	21 Hiestand R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	9 Landrum D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Crumacker R . .	Y	N	N	Y	N		
7 Elliott D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Hillings R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	7 Lanham D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Denton D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
2 Grant D . . . . .	?	?	?	X	?	20 Hinchaw R . . .	?	N	N	Y	N	2 Pilcher D . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
9 Huddleston D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Hollifield D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Preston D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Harden R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
8 Jones D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Holt R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	6 Vinson D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
5 Rains D . . . . .	Y	?	✓	X	?	18 Hoamer R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>IDAHO</b>					1 Madden D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
4 Roberts D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2 Budge R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
6 Seiden D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	17 King D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pfost D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>IOWA</b>							
<b>ARIZONA</b>					26 Roosevelt D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>					5 Cunningham R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
1 Rhodes R . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	16 Allen R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	6 Dallivar R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
2 Udall D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 McDonough R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	17 Arends R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Gross R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					26 Roosevelt D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Chiparfield R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
1 Gathings D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Gray D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
4 Harris D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	21 Meek D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 LeCompte R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
5 Hays D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Hill R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	15 Mason R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
2 Mills D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24 Price D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Talle R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
6 Norrell D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					14 Vacancy . . . . .						<b>KANSAS</b>								
3 Trimble D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Cretelle R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	20 Simpson R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Avery R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					1 Dodd D . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	22 Springer R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 George R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
7 Allen R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Morano R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	18 Velde R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5 Hope R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
6 Baldwin R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5 Patterson R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	23 Vursell R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Rees R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
2 Engle D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Sadiak R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scribner R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
10 Gubser R . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	?	2 Seely-Brown R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	7 Bowler D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Smith R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
14 Hagen D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>					12 Boyle D . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>								
11 Johnson R . . . .	?	N	N	Y	Y	AL McDowell D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Church R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
4 McAllister R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>					1 Dawson D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Gregory D . . . .	Y	✓	✓	X	✓			
8 Miller D . . . . .	?	✓	✓	X	?	2 Bennett D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Gordon D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	2 Natcher D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
3 Moss D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Cramer R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	10 Hoffman R . . . .	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓	?	7 Perkins D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	4 Fascell D . . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Kluczynski D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Robison R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
1 Scudder R . . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Haley D . . . . .	?	✓	✓	?	?	4 McVey R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Siler R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
5 Shelley D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong D . . . .	Y	✓	✓	✓	X	3 Murray D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Spence D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
27 Shappard D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews D . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	6 O'Brien D . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Watts D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
12 Sink D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers D . . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N	2 O'Hara D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>						
13 Teague R . . . .	?	N	N	Y	N	3 Sikes D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Sheehan R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
28 Utt R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	<b>GEORGIA</b>					9 Yates D . . . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Brooks D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
30 Wilson R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	8 Blitch D . . . . .	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N	N		
9 Younger R . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	10 Brown D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Adair R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Long D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	
						5 Davis D . . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Beamer R . . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y							

## CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.)

19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	
6 Morrison D. . . . .	Y	✓	?	?	?	NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman D. . . . .	N	✓	?	?	?	2 Chase R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	10 Jonas R. . . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Riley D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Harrison R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	11 Jones D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis D. . . . .	?	?	✓	?	4 Miller R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	12 Shuford D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
<b>MAINE</b>					1 Weaver R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					2 Berry R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hale R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>NEVADA</b>					AL Burdick R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Love R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	AL Young R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Krueger R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
2 Nelson R. . . . .	Y	?	?	?	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					2 Baker R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
<b>MARYLAND</b>					2 Bass R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	9 Ashley D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	6 Bass D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Devereux R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	1 Morrow R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	14 Ayres R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	8 Cooper D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					13 Baumhart R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	9 Davis D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	11 Addison D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Betts R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	4 Evans D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . . . .	Y	X	X	N	3 Auchincloss R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Frazier D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	8 Canfield R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	7 Murray D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Freelinghuysen R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	16 Bow R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Priest D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Hand R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	7 Brown R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	1 Reece R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					12 Kean R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Cleverger R. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	<b>TEXAS</b>					
6 Bates R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	9 Oumers R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	20 Feighan D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Alger R. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Boland D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	10 Rodino D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Hays D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Bell D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	13 Sieminski D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Henderson R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Brooks D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	4 Thompson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Hess R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	17 Burleson D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Haseltin R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	14 Tumulty D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Jenkins R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	AL Dies D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane D. . . . .	Y	?	?	?	7 Widnall R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	19 Kirwan D. . . . .	Y	Y	X	?	7 Dowdy D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	6 Williams D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch R. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	21 Fisher D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	1 Wolverton R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	17 McGregor R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Gentry D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					23 Minshall R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	13 Ikard D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	AL Dempsey D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Polk D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Fernandez D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Schenk R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	15 Kilgore D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D. . . . .	Y	N	N	N	<b>NEW YORK</b>					1 Scherer R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	19 Mahon D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Becker R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	21 Vanik D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	1 Patman D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	37 Cole R. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	12 Vorys R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	11 Poage D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					2 Derounian R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					4 Rayburn D. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
12 Bennett R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	26 Gamble R. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	3 Albert D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Benfley R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	27 Gwinn R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	1 Belcher R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Rutherford D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	32 Kearney R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Edmondson D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Teague D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	?
18 Dondoro R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	38 Keating R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Jarman D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas D. . . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	33 Kilburn R. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	4 Steed D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D. . . . .	Y	✓	X	?	40 Miller R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	6 Wickersham D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R. . . . .	Y	?	?	?	30 O'Brien D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>OREGON</b>					12 Wright D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	39 Osterberg R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Coon R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>UTAH</b>					
11 Knox R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	42 Pillion R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	4 Ellsworth R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Dawson R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	41 Radwan R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Green D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Dixon R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	43 Reed R. . . . .	Y	X	N	Y	1 Norblad R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>					
7 Wolcott R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	35 Riehlman R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					AL Prouty R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					28 St. George R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	30 Holland D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
13 Diggs D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	36 Taber R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	17 Bush R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	4 Abbott D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	31 Taylor R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	10 Carrigg R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	10 Broyles R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D. . . . .	Y	✓	X	?	1 Wainwright R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	25 Clark D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Gary D. . . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Lesinski D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	29 Wharton R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	29 Corbett R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	2 Hardy D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	34 Williams R. . . . .	?	X	X	✓	9 Dague R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	7 Harrison D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>New York City</b>					28 Eberharter D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					8 Anfuso D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	6 Poff R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Bosch R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	11 Flood D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Robeson D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	24 Buckley D. . . . .	Y	✓	X	✓	27 Fulton R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	8 Smith D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Celler D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Gavin R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Tuck D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Coudert R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	7 James R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
9 Knutson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Davidson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Kearns R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	4 Holmes R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Delaney D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	21 Kelley D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Moran R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Dollinger D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	8 King R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Mack R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R. . . . .	?	?	?	?	18 Donovan D. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	13 McConnell R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	AL Magnuson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wier D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Dam R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	26 Morgan D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					22 Healey D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Mumma R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	6 Tolleson R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Abernethy D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	25 Firo R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Quigley D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Westland R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Holtzman D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	14 Rhodes D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
3 Smith D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Kelly D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Saylor R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey D. . . . .	X	Y	Y	N	?
2 Whitten D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Keogh D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Simpson R. . . . .	Y	X	X	✓	4 Burnside D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Klein D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Van Zandt R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	6 Byrd D. . . . .	Y	?	X	?	?
5 Winstead D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Latham R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	15 Walter D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kee D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>					13 Multer D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>Philadelphia</b>					1 Mollohan D. . . . .	?	?	?	?	?
5 Bolling D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Powell D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Barrett D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Staggers D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Ray R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	3 Byrne D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
8 Camahan D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Rooney D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Chudoff D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Byrnes R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Christopher D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Zelanko D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Granahan D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Davis R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis R. . . . .	Y	N	X	X	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					5 Green D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Johnson D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Alexander D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Scott R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Laird R. . . . .	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Barden D. . . . .	?	?	?	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					10 O'Konski R. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Fogarty D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	5 Reuss D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Maulder D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Carlyle D. . . . .	Y	?	✓	?	1 Forand D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Smith R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Short R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Chatman D. . . . .	?	✓	✓	?</											

## SEN. BARKLEY DIES

Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) died April 30 of a heart attack suffered while making a speech at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. He was 78.

Sen. Barkley was the keynote speaker of the University's "mock" Democratic convention and had just finished the statement: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the seat of the mighty," when he collapsed. Dr. Robert Munger of Lexington attributed death to a heart attack.

Sen. Barkley was elected to the House of Representatives in 1913 and served there until 1927 when he was elected to the Senate. He served in the Senate until 1949, was Senate Majority Leader from 1937 to 1947, Senate Minority Leader from 1947 to 1949.

Sen. Barkley supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court, a plan which drew cries from the opposition that Roosevelt was trying to "pack the court." But Sen. Barkley, a consistent supporter of Roosevelt's policies, broke with the President in 1944 over a tax bill. The President vetoed the bill, saying it was an instrument of the "greedy," and Sen. Barkley led the fight that resulted in the veto being overridden.

Sen. Barkley's resignation as Majority Leader was accepted Feb. 23, 1944, but he was re-elected unanimously the next day. A "Dear Alben" letter from Roosevelt helped patch their rupture and two months later Sen. Barkley called for a fourth-term re-election of Roosevelt.

Sen. Barkley's death reduced the Democrats' margin in the Senate to 48-47. But Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D Ky.) was expected to appoint a Democrat to succeed him, restoring the Democrats' 49-47 majority. The appointee would serve until the November election.

Chandler sought the Senatorial nomination against Sen. Barkley in 1938 and was defeated by 70,000 votes after President Roosevelt toured Kentucky on behalf of Sen. Barkley.

Chandler, governor from 1935 to 1939 and a Senator from 1939 to 1945, was elected governor again Nov. 8, 1954, after winning an August primary over opposition of Sens. Barkley and Earle C. Clements. Chandler, who once appointed himself to the Senate, indicated he would not take that action in 1956. He said he would support Joe B. Bates in the Senatorial primary against Clements, who is up for re-election in November.

Sen. Barkley was elected Vice President in 1948 taking office on Jan. 20, 1949, under President Truman.

He was mentioned as a possible Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952, but some leaders, including labor unions, said they could not support him, emphasizing his age.

In 1954 he returned to the political scene to run for a fifth term in the Senate. He defeated Republican incumbent John Sherman Cooper.

In the 84th Congress, Barkley was assigned to the Senate Finance and Foreign Relations Committees. In 1955, Barkley's Eisenhower Support and Opposition percentages were 71 and 27. His Party Unity score was 85 percent.

## REP. LANE SENTENCED

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) April 30 was sentenced to four months imprisonment and fined \$10,000 after he pleaded guilty to willful evasion of \$38,542 in federal income taxes for 1949-50-51. A Boston, Mass., U.S. District Court denied Lane's request to plead nolo contendere. Lane was indicted March 5 and pleaded innocent March 13. (Weekly Report, p. 300)

He has served in the House for eight consecutive terms, since Dec. 30, 1941. His attorney, C. Keefe Hurley, said so far as he knew, Lane did not intend to resign. His term expires this year. The House could remove him by a two-thirds vote. (Weekly Report, p. 193)

## COMMUNIST RULING DELAYED

The Supreme Court April 30, by a 6-3 vote, delayed ruling on the constitutionality of the Communist registration section of the Internal Security Act of 1950. (1950 Almanac, p. 390)

The majority opinion said the Subversive Activities Control Board should hold further hearings to determine whether perjured testimony led to finding the Communist party a Moscow tool.

Dissenting, Justices Clark, Minton and Reed said "the only purpose of this procedural maneuver is to gain additional time before the order to register can be effective.... Never before have mere allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for reopening a proceeding or granting a new trial."

The Subversive Activities Control Board May 1 suspended consideration of all cases before it because, said SACB Chairman Thomas Herbert, "careful consideration" must be given to procedural problems raised by the Court decision. He did not elaborate.

## EAST-WEST TRADE

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks April 26 announced a change in procedure governing trade with Russia and East European countries. He listed more than 700 non-strategic items that can be shipped without export licenses. Previous rules permitted the items to be shipped, but only after obtaining licenses. Licenses still would be required for such items as passenger cars, farm machinery and farm commodities.

## SUPREME COURT EXPERIENCE

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) April 30 introduced a bill (S 3759) to require future appointees to the Supreme Court to have at least five years judicial experience in another court. Smathers said "the Supreme Court should not be a refuge for political appointees... be they scholarly theorists, economists, or just plain professors.... The Court should be reserved for judges."

## Confirmation

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: Floyd Sherman Bryant of Atherton, Calif., a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Defense; April 30.



## PRIMARY RESULTS

An advocate of racial segregation, State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., defeated Gov. James E. Folsom May 1 in the Alabama primary race for the post of Democratic national committeeman.

With 1,964 of the 2,805 boxes counted the vote stood: McKay 146,512; Folsom 51,593; Roy D. McCord 27,708.

McKay, author of Alabama's nullification resolution to set aside the Supreme Court decision against segregation, said Folsom showed "weakness in defending the South's traditions of separation of the races."

Folsom replied Alabama's schools would remain segregated as long as he was governor.

In the Senate primary, incumbent Lister Hill (D) led Adm. John Crommelin (ret.) 139,391 to 72,484 with 1,827 boxes counted.

Rep. Frank Boykin (D) was renominated in the 1st Congressional District and Rep. George Grant (D) won renomination in the 2nd District. The other Alabama Representatives were unopposed.

In the District of Columbia, the first such primary election in 82 years found convention delegates supporting Adlai E. Stevenson defeating delegates supporting Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the Democratic balloting. The unofficial vote tabulation was delayed because of the lengthy ballot.

On the Republican side, convention delegates to President Eisenhower were elected. National Committeeman Clyde D. Garrett defeated George P. Lamb in the GOP balloting for the national committee post.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Adlai E. Stevenson said New York Gov. Averell Harriman was his opponent for the Democratic Presidential nomination, something, he added, that had been "apparent for some time."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) campaigned in Washington and Florida. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) drew the support of two Senators and a governor.

The chronological developments:

## STEVENSON

April 26 -- Stevenson said Gov. Averell Harriman was "my opponent" for the Democratic nomination. Stevenson said in New York "there's been no mistake about that for some time." Harriman, asked to reply, said "Stevenson has been a very active candidate. I've been a very active governor."

April 27 -- Stevenson said in the eight primaries held to date the Democratic vote had increased 12 to 35 percent while the Republican vote had dropped 12 to 40 percent.

April 28 -- Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, addressing a District of Columbia Stevenson rally, said she supported Stevenson because he could be counted on to tell the people about the problems facing the nation.

May 1 -- Stevenson, in Klamath Falls, Ore., said it was impossible for the Republican party to offer effective leadership because "it is philosophically divided."

## KEFAUVER

April 24 -- Mrs. Marie O. Brandes, secretary of the Wisconsin Kefauver Club, said the organization spent \$41 in the Wisconsin primary. (Weekly Report, p. 402)

April 26 -- Kefauver said efforts should be renewed to get Russia to agree to "call off tests to see who can make the biggest bomb."

April 28 -- In Seattle, Kefauver offered a three-part solution to the problem of farm surpluses. He said they could be (1) shipped to aid the hungry and needy in foreign countries; (2) used as part of a food stamp plan; (3) utilized as a strategic reserve of non-perishable foods and fibers.

April 29 -- In Wenatchee, Wash., Kefauver said the Eisenhower program of hydroelectric power development was the "most striking of many failures."

April 30 -- In Tallahassee, Fla., Kefauver said he thought the May 29 Florida primary was an even battle between Stevenson and himself.

## JOHNSON

April 21 -- Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) April 21 said Johnson was a man of "Presidential stature." In a joint statement they said Johnson, as Senate Majority Leader, "has demonstrated ability, a comprehensive knowledge of government affairs and outstanding tact and skill in reconciling and coordinating differing views."

April 24 -- Gov. Ed C. Johnson (D Colo.), a former Senator (1937-55), said Johnson was his choice for the party's Presidential nomination. In a telegram to Johnson, the Coloradoan said "I regard you as the foremost political leader of the Democratic party today."

April 26 -- Sen. Johnson was examined at Bethesda Naval Hospital and pronounced in good condition. (1955 Almanac, p. 783)

## HARRIMAN

April 22 -- Carmine G. DeSapio, New York County Democratic leader and N.Y. secretary of state, said the South would support Harriman if he were nominated by the Democrats.

April 23 -- The Democratic National Committee said Harriman would speak at a series of fund-raising dinners in six states: Wisconsin, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Nevada.

April 24 -- Harriman said in New York the Eisenhower Administration had hidden facts about Russian military developments to "fool the American people."

April 28 -- Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) said Harriman was a "dedicated man and a good administrator."

## Announced Congressional Candidates for 1956 Races

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

### SENATE

#### • Senate nomination:

Albert E. Schoenbeck (R Mo.), St. Louis attorney; April 21.  
Manvel H. Davis (R Mo.), Kansas City attorney; April 24.

### HOUSE

#### • Seeking re-election:

#### New York, May 2

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), 16th Dist., New York, 6th term (41, 22; 65).  
Rep. F. R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.), 17th Dist., New York, 5th term (68, 17; 61).  
Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.), 18th Dist., New York, 6th term (54, 34; 87).  
Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.), 21st Dist., New York, 1st term (59, 29; 68).  
Rep. James C. Healey (D N.Y.), 22nd Dist., New York, 1st term (Weekly Report, p. 158).  
Rep. Isidor Dollinger (D N.Y.), 23rd Dist., New York, 4th term (56, 27; 87).  
Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), 24th Dist., New York, 11th term (37, 22; 48).  
Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), 25th Dist., New York, 2nd term (68, 24; 55).  
Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), 37th Dist., Bath, 11th term (71, 15; 74).

#### Missouri, April 25

Rep. Richard W. Bolling (D Mo.), 5th Dist., Kansas City, 4th term (66, 27; 97).  
Rep. William B. Hull Jr. (D Mo.), 6th Dist., Weston, 1st term (59, 37; 87).  
Rep. A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.), 8th Dist., Ellsinore, 5th term (51, 37; 84).  
Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), 9th Dist., Elsberry, 17th term (61, 34; 87).  
Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.), 10th Dist., Kennett, 5th term (59, 34; 71).  
Rep. Morgan H. Moulder (D Mo.), 11th Dist., Camdenton, 4th term (49, 29; 74).

#### • Seeking nomination:

#### New York, May 2

Joseph A. Bailey (R), 16th Dist., New York.  
Formington Taylor (Lib.), 16th Dist., New York.  
A.E. Santangelo (D), 18th Dist., New York.  
Amos Basel (Lib.), 18th Dist., New York.  
Colemar F. Nichols (R), 19th Dist., New York.  
Sam. Tolub (Lib.), 19th Dist., New York.  
Milton H. Adler (R), 20th Dist., New York.  
Ludwig Teller (D), 20th Dist., New York.  
Mendel Zucker (Lib.), 20th Dist., New York.  
Harold Forstenzer (R), 21st Dist., New York.  
Nicholas Daffos (Lib.), 21st Dist., New York.  
Henry Rose (R), 22nd Dist., New York.  
David I. Wells (Lib.), 22nd Dist., New York.  
Philip Myer (R), 23rd Dist., New York.  
John Hertz (Lib.), 23rd Dist., New York.  
Harold Grosberg (R), 24th Dist., New York.  
Elias Rosenblatt (Lib.), 24th Dist., New York.  
Edward A. Cunningham (D), 25th Dist., New York.  
Bernard Tobacman (Lib.), 25th Dist., New York.

#### Missouri, April 25

Bill Bangert (R), 1st Dist., Berkeley.  
Bernard Steinger (D), 2nd Dist., University City.  
James L. Sullivan (D), 2nd Dist., Affton.  
Raymond W. Karst (D), 2nd Dist., Clayton.  
Morton L. Schwartz (R), 3rd Dist., St. Louis.  
Sidney R. Redmond (R), 3rd Dist., St. Louis.  
Clarence E. Greene (R), 4th Dist., Blue Springs.  
Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R), 4th Dist., Kansas City.  
Elizabeth B. Caulk (R), 5th Dist., Kansas City.  
Kenneth M. Dickey (R), 5th Dist., Kansas City.  
Lem L. Jones Jr. (R), 5th Dist., Kansas City.  
Jerry P. O'Donnell (D), 6th Dist., Brookfield.  
Stanley I. Dale (R), 6th Dist., St. Joseph.  
Henry H. Green (R), 6th Dist., Pattonsburg.  
Sidney L. Phillips (R), 6th Dist., Brookfield.  
Robert W. Moore (D), 7th Dist., Springfield.  
J.M. Lowry (D), 7th Dist., Springfield.  
James Egan (D), 8th Dist., Waynesville.  
Robert H. Blackwell (D), 8th Dist., Bonne Terre.  
Zane White (D), 8th Dist., Rolla.  
Francis E. Howard (R), 8th Dist., Ironton.  
Frank W. May (R), 8th Dist., Desloge.  
C.L. Crider (D), 10th Dist., Morehouse.  
Harvey D. Dow (R), 11th Dist., Sedalia.  
George H. Miller (R), 11th Dist., Sedalia.

## State Roundup

**MAINE** -- Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D) April 16 filed for a second term. State Sen. Philip F. Chapman Jr., Portland, April 16 filed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

**MICHIGAN** -- Negro delegates to the Michigan 1st Congressional District Democratic convention April 27 walked out, claiming the party organization refused to give them adequate recognition. District Vice Chairman Walter Bates Jr. led the walkout, saying the Negroes did not receive fair treatment.

**MISSOURI** -- Roy E. Glidewell, Salem, and Charles A. Lee, Webster Groves, April 25 filed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

**NEBRASKA** -- Four candidates filed April 15 for the gubernatorial primary contest May 15. They are: Republicans, Gov. Victor E. Anderson, Lincoln, and Edwin L. Hart, Lincoln; Democrats, Ted Baum, Scottsbluff, and Frank Sorrell, Syracuse.

**OREGON** -- Earl L. Dickson April 10 filed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** -- The Progressive Democrats, a Negro group, April 30 voted to send 10 delegates to the Democratic national convention to seek recognition. John H. McCray, founder and chairman of the Progressives, said "Negroes' votes kept the state Democratic in 1952, yet we don't have a single delegate to the convention."

**UTAH** -- Utah Republicans April 28 selected 14 delegates and 14 alternates unpledged to any Presidential candidate.

## Special Report

## HARRIMAN'S BACKGROUND, POLICIES EXAMINED

Gov. Averell Harriman is to be entered in the Democratic Presidential contest at the party convention. This would be the second try for the nomination for Harriman.

- What is his background?
- What is his position on the issues under discussion?
- What has he accomplished as governor of New York?

## BIOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Averell Harriman, the son of the late E. H. Harriman, one of the founders of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born Nov. 15, 1891.

Harriman was graduated from Yale in 1913, and went to work for the Union Pacific as a fireman. He became vice president of the Union Pacific in 1915 and was chairman of the board from 1932-46. He has had extensive railroad, shipbuilding and investment banking interests.

Harriman followed the Republican tradition of his family until 1928 when he supported the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith (D N.Y.) for the Presidency. Four years later he backed Franklin D. Roosevelt. After Roosevelt's election to the Presidency, Harriman was named to serve as an official of the National Recovery Administration (1934), the Office of Production Management (1941), the President's representative to Britain and Russia (1941-42), Ambassador to Russia (1943-46) and Ambassador to Britain (1946).

From 1946-48 Harriman served as Secretary of Commerce under former President Harry S. Truman. He became roving ambassador to the Marshall Plan countries in 1948. In 1951 he was sent to Iran by President Truman to try to mediate the oil dispute between Iran and Britain. Later in 1951 he was appointed Mutual Security Administrator.

Harriman has been married twice, his first marriage ending in divorce. His current wife is the former Mrs. Marie Norton Whitney. He has two daughters by his first wife, the former Kitty Lanier Lawrence.

In 1952, Harriman was one of the contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination. On the first ballot he received 126 votes, 121 on the second. Both totals included more than 80 votes from the New York delegation. On the third ballot, he withdrew in favor of Stevenson.

In 1954 he was elected governor of New York, defeating Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), by 12,000 votes. This was his first bid for elective office.

## POLICIES

Following are statements made by Harriman concerning various topics, which indicate his stand:

## Agriculture

"The first fundamental thing we should do is to put the farmer back where he was when the Republicans took over -- by restoring 90 percent price supports.

"The farmers have served us well, both during and since the war. Now when they are suffering from the

effects of expanding to meet our needs, they should be protected -- not treated like some kind of economic delinquents who deserve to be punished." Nov. 23, 1955.

"The fundamental thing is to restore farm income. We Democrats are pledged to do that and we're going to do it. We are going to see that the farmers achieve a fair share of the national prosperity and preserve the family farm as one of the great values of American life." Dec. 3, 1955.

## Civil Rights

"The Supreme Court...has decided that its decision is that segregation is against the constitutional rights of the citizens. It has also provided that it should be under the court's jurisdiction for the adjustment period. It is up to the Supreme Court to deal with that adjustment period in their wisdom. I think the executive branch of the government should see to it that the orders and the decisions of the Supreme Court are enforced. ...I don't believe in any theory that the executive branch has a right to do anything else but to see to it that the law is enforced.

"I don't think it's up to the...government to talk about 10 years or that sort of thing. We should see to it that the laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are enforced.

"...there is a Powell amendment (Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) -- proposal to amend school-aid bill to deny funds to segregated schools) which is in the Congress today and Senator (Herbert H.) Lehman (D N.Y.) has taken the position that he is in support of that amendment. I am satisfied that Senator Lehman is taking the correct position and I am in support of that position.

"The question of federal troops going in and enforcing federal law hasn't ever come up at all. What I think is missing...and should be corrected is that the Attorney General must take action in supporting the federal law and in bringing to justice the violators of the federal law." Feb. 12, 1956.

## Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION

"There is no domestic problem in the United States today more serious than that of education. That is so, first, because of the central place of education in our society; second, because of the crisis into which education has been allowed to drift. If our schools progress, America progresses. If they slip backward, then sooner or later -- and, I am afraid, sooner -- America slips backward.

"...I am inclined to be skeptical, when values like education are at stake, of any doctrinaire or theoretical position in regard to the division of responsibility between the...government and the states. I am inclined to be pragmatic. The question is, how has the present arrangement -- which puts the whole financial burden on the states and local communities -- worked, and how is it likely to work?

"The answer...is that it has not worked.

"The only way to move promptly, effectively, in unison, is through a system of federal grants. And they should not be limited to equalization to help the poorer states; they should be aimed at giving a general lift to the status of education throughout the country.

"For years, the opponents of federal aid have raised the bugaboo of federal control of education. Responsibility for the school program must rest with the local community. But surely we are intelligent enough to draft a law that will accomplish the purpose we all desire.

"The one control we would need...is to assure that the recipient states maintained an adequate effort of their own so that the federal aid would assuredly be an addition to, not a substitute for, local effort.

"It is sometimes argued that federal aid is dangerous because it might undermine state and local initiative and responsibility. Far from stifling local initiative, federal aid would liberate initiative -- it would free the fine people in our local school districts to do the kinds of things they want to do and know need doing. This has been the experience with federal aid in other fields." Sept 19, 1955.

#### WELFARE

"It is shocking that one out of five families has an income of less than \$2,000 a year. We should recognize once and for all that in our rich country, there is no longer any excuse for tolerating (poverty's) extent. Then, based on that conviction, we need to analyze the cause of poverty and develop a rounded program for its cure."

The basic problem is for "the continued expansion of our national economy. Everyone agrees that as rapidly as possible we should shift as much as possible of the burden of maintaining income from the burden of public assistance to social insurance. To the extent that we can do so, we should put assistance on the basis of right and not of charity and thus better maintain the dignity of the recipients." Nov. 14, 1955.

#### POWER, CONSERVATION

"The rest of the country should help (the West) develop (its) resources, just as (the West has) helped, and should help to develop the Tennessee Valley, the Missouri basin and the St. Lawrence Seaway."

Nothing "so symbolizes the give-away philosophy as the deal at Hells Canyon. The beneficiaries of the Hells Canyon give-away are absentee-owners. If we stop building great dams, and settle for little ones -- if we stopped unified development and settle for piecemeal development -- if we stop generating and distributing low cost power, and settle for high cost power -- then (the West) will not be able to take full advantage of the vast opportunities that exist." Nov. 22, 1955.

#### Foreign Policy

"We must ever bear in mind that in today's circumstances our dominant economic and military strength has thrust upon us a role of leadership -- whether we desire it or not. And our conduct as a world leader cannot be just tolerably good; it has to be very good.

"It is necessary today that we give a firm and consistent lead in foreign affairs. But since the associa-

tion of free nations is voluntary and when we meet, great and small, we meet as equals, our nation cannot permit itself to give the impression of omniscience or arrogance. We cannot appear as domineering or embark upon a dangerous and irrevocable course of action without prior consultation with our friends and allies.

"It is necessary today that we be militarily strong. We cannot permit ourselves to throw our atomic weight around. To do so is to raise grave doubts among our allies as to the moral bases underlying our strength.

"And they know that not only we, but they who have no control over our actions, will suffer the consequences of irresponsibility.

"It is not tolerable that the economic giant of the free world should pursue policies that restrict the economic opportunity of those upon whose loyalty he depends. It is not tolerable that we should be halfhearted or timid in adopting policies which positively promote the economic expansion of friendly countries." March 25, 1955.

#### IMMIGRATION

The "infamous McCarran Immigration Act," is one of "the most hateful expressions of intolerance."

"In spite of the torrents of criticism, in spite of campaign oratory and promises of revision, that Act has remained on our statute books.

"It is a bitter paradox that we, as a nation of immigrants and descendants of immigrants, should show our face to the world in the frame of a law which is repugnant to our history and denies our heritage.

"We are in the second half of the three-year life of (the Refugee Relief Act of 1953), but so far the number of refugees or orphans coming is only a trickle. It is high time that the purposes of this Act are carried out." April 3, 1955.

#### MIDDLE EAST

In the atmosphere of "hostility" shown by leaders of Arab governments, it is difficult for the "frontier families" of Israel "always to demonstrate tolerance and always to remember that their reliance for protection must be on distant forces. The nub of the matter...is really the failure of Israel's neighbors to accept the fact that Israel exists and will continue to exist, that it will be defended if necessary with overwhelming outside help.

"And one of the reasons why Israel's neighbors have failed to accept these facts and negotiate a stable peace is that the Administration in Washington has not taken the lead in convincing the Arab states that these facts are inescapable and irreversible, that we mean to discharge our obligations to the United Nations with respect to Israel, and that we mean precisely what we said in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950." March 24, 1955.

"...unfortunately, time has dimmed its (the Tripartite Declaration) force and intervening events have combined to raise doubts as to whether we meant what we had said and whether we would back it up. Under those circumstances, tensions were permitted to grow, reprisals...increased and the situation deteriorated.

"Into this troubled situation the Communists moved last September, with the sale of arms to Egypt. Now, anyone who has dealt with the Russians knows that when they try out a new venture, the way to meet it is directly and at once. We should have responded by immediately



honoring Israel's request for defensive arms." March 5, 1956.

## RUSSIA

"Soviet leaders have repeated over and over that they will use every stratagem, every deceit, that will aid them in their drive toward world domination. If you have dealt with the Kremlin, as I have, you know that their words cannot be relied upon unless they are backed up by deeds. The decision of the Russians last spring to be affable in their international contacts rather than grim and foreboding was so abrupt and so obvious that it should have been plain that we should increase our guard against deception -- not lower it.

"The spirit of Geneva reigned for just three months. Tensions relaxed...but unfortunately so did our defense effort. There can be no doubt that the Summit Conference...was a great Communist victory. Free peoples were thrown off balance. Momentum in building against danger lessened.

"The second Geneva conference has just ended, and with it the mirage of the first. But during the three months that the free world floated on the illusion of Geneva, the Communists gained and we lost ground." Nov. 22, 1955.

"There is no such thing as peaceful coexistence. That is a Russian proposal and it would be a mistake for us to swallow it. They don't want war. They are not foolish. A world war would destroy Russia. But they want to maintain a strong position against us."

The "strong competition" this country faces is "economic and military but above all moral and spiritual. We must stick to the idea that we have a limitless future in our country." Dec. 4, 1955.

## ASIA

"The Soviet Union has intensified its economic offensive throughout Asia.

"Informed people have been saying for years that the struggle for Asia will be won by economic and social and political progress rather than by military weapons alone. The Point Four program and the several programs of economic aid to Asia carried on...raised hopes and confidence in the United States to an all-time high. The Administration of President Eisenhower has cut down economic aid and technical assistance while continuing the supply of arms and expanding our military alliances. Important as these mutual security arrangements are, they can be effective only if there is a development of social, economic and political strength. And now the Russians are entering the scene with vast promises of economic collaboration." Nov. 22, 1955.

## FOREIGN AID

"Over half of the people of the free countries live in misery. But they have a vision of a better life and unless they advance toward it, they are likely to be ensnared by the false promise of Communism -- and there can be no peace or freedom on this earth. It is our great opportunity to help them help themselves toward achieving a better life, and thereby to help build the conditions of peace and freedom so vital to our own security." Nov. 22, 1955.

## Labor

"...one of the strongest bulwarks both against Communism and Facism has been free trade unions.

"A fundamental thing we have to do is to continue to expand our economy. We have a growing labor force, with a rapidly increasing productivity, which will be still further heightened by automation. I am convinced we can -- taking 1954 as a base -- increase our total national output by 50 percent in the next decade.

"Despite President Eisenhower's position that this prosperous economy of ours would be overburdened by a minimum (wage) higher than 90 cents, the Congress did raise the floor to \$1.00. Now that is improvement, yes, but it is not high enough. It ought to be raised to the figure I urged last year, and that was \$1.25. And the coverage of the law should be extended.

"Our...labor legislation is far behind the needs of the day.... In employment insurance, it is time to take the best elements of the various state systems and incorporate them into national minimum standards. This would end the use of substandard unemployment benefits as a means of unfair competition among the states in attracting industry. And this should end the withholding of any compensation from those having annual wage benefits under collective agreement." Dec. 6, 1955.

## GUBERNATORIAL RECORD

Harriman is the first Democratic governor of New York State since 1942. However, the state legislature is Republican-controlled. The recent legislative session ended March 23, 1956, was described by Harriman as "...in many ways the most productive of progressive legislation since 1942."

Harriman said that the record demonstrated again that "with a Democratic governor and state administration, a Republican-dominated legislature can be forced to act on long-neglected measures and to adopt vital new programs."

L. Judson Morhouse, Republican state chairman said: "The record has demonstrated...that the people's representatives in the legislature are the public's best guarantee of sound, effective and progressive leadership in our state government."

Following are some of the major legislative measures considered during the recently ended session of the state legislature:

## Autos

There are five million cars registered in New York State. About 14 percent are not covered by accident liability insurance.

Republicans -- Require compulsory auto insurance.

Harriman -- Such protection applies neither to persons hit by out-of-state cars nor to hit-and-run drivers. He asked for a "compulsory indemnification law," that would assess all uninsured car owners \$30 a vehicle above the licensing fee at time of registration. The money would be used to indemnify any persons injured by financially irresponsible motorists of any sort -- in-state, out-of-state or hit-and-run.

Legislature -- Approved a bill to require all motor vehicle owners to carry liability insurance protecting them up to \$10,000 for injury to one person, \$20,000 to two or more and \$5,000 for property damage.

Defeated a supplementary bill that would have established a state fund to compensate the victims of accidents involving stolen cars, out-of-state drivers and hit-and-run drivers.

Rejected a Harriman substitute for compulsory insurance under which all victims of accidents with uninsured drivers would be compensated out of a state fund.

## Highways

The New York State Highway Finance Planning Commission recommended a \$500 million bond issue for long-term highway construction to be financed by a rise in motor fuel taxes.

Harriman -- Favored recommendations. Feb. 25 he called for a one-cent increase in the state gasoline tax and a \$500 million bond issue to finance highway building. He endorsed a report recommending raising the state gasoline tax from 4 cents to 5 cents a gallon and the diesel fuel tax from 6 cents to 7½ cents a gallon no later than July 1.

Republicans -- Agreed to back the bond proposal but said that bond costs could be financed from surplus treasury funds.

Legislature -- Authorized a \$500 million highway bond issue on which the state will vote in the fall of 1956.

Established a highway account within the capital construction fund from which to draw money for roads.

Refused to authorize an increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax and 1½ cents in the diesel fuel tax to finance the bond issue.

New York voters in November, 1955, rejected a \$750 million bond issue for state highway expansion.

## Education

The Temporary (Heald) Commission on Educational Finances, which restudied state aid to schools, recommended the state's share in local education be increased by about \$60 million annually over the prior amount (\$366 million).

Harriman later agreed to a Republican proposal to bring the increase to \$91.2 million.

Legislature -- Adopted new formula for measuring state grants to local schools that, with growth in school population, would increase state contribution by \$150 million over a two-year period.

Revised minimum pay scales for teachers.

## Housing

Harriman -- Proposed a \$200 million bond issue to enable the state to lend money to regulated private housing companies for middle-income housing.

Legislature -- Authorized \$100 million bond issue, subject to approval at a referendum, for loans to regulated housing companies for the construction of middle-income housing to rent for \$18 to \$22 a room a month.

## Taxes

In 1955, Harriman vetoed three GOP-sponsored tax cut bills. He called them "irresponsible," said the revenue was needed by the state and the bills would give most tax relief to persons in high tax brackets who needed relief least.

State Republicans and Democrats currently debate whether or not the state finished its 1955 fiscal year that ended March 31, 1956, with too large a surplus.

Republicans in January said the fiscal year would end with a surplus of close to \$100 million; Harriman said the surplus would be closer to \$50 million. Democrats in January said Harriman had to figure on spending \$48 million from a special capital construction fund because the GOP legislature did not give him the taxes he wanted. Democrats added that revenue was high, so Harriman would not have to use the capital construction fund and revenue would exceed spending by \$38 million.

Republicans said the \$48 million was taken from the capital construction fund and total surplus would equal \$86 million. At the March 31 end of the fiscal year, Harriman reported a surplus of \$54 million and said a "favorable financial outlook" made it "possible and right to give some tax relief."

Previously he had asked a state income tax reduction of about \$40 million through a 5¢ credit for each taxpayer plus \$5 for each dependent up to three. This, he said, would give a much larger percentage of tax relief to low-income groups than the GOP tax cut bills.

Republicans pressed for a \$50 million tax reduction through a credit of 20 percent on the first \$100 and a 10 percent credit on the next \$400 for a maximum cut of \$60 for any one taxpayer. Harriman vetoed this measure March 12, 1956.

A second GOP plan, signed by Harriman April 6, forgave 15 percent of the first \$100 and 10 percent of the next \$200 for a \$35 maximum. Harriman said this measure still was unfair in its distribution of tax relief, but that he had no choice since not to approve it would have meant no tax cuts at all.

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

New York Secretary of State Carmine G. DeSapio Dec. 1, 1955, said that at the Democratic Presidential nominating convention, "New York will present the name of its governor to the nomination convention with the same...enthusiasm with which it will support whoever the Democratic candidate is...."

Harriman Dec. 3 said he was "not an active" candidate for the nomination. He said "my name will go into nomination by the New York delegation", but not as a favorite son. He said his name would not be entered in any preferential primaries.

Regarding the candidacy of Adlai E. Stevenson, Harriman said "It is too early to make up our minds on candidates. What's important now is (to) get the party together and decide what are the issues." He said the issue in 1956 would be "President Eisenhower's surrender to big business and special interests."

Harriman Feb. 6, 1956, said "I hope the people of the state (of New York) will think I've done a good enough job so they will re-elect me in 1958. I expect to be dealing with...(state)...matters in Albany whenever they come up...in the next few years."

In a closed meeting, a resolution was adopted Jan. 11 by all 62 of New York State's Democratic county chairmen unanimously endorsing Harriman's candidacy. The New York delegation, with 98 votes, will be the largest at the Democratic convention.

Harriman's supporters include Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.), Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), and former Democratic National Chairman Frank E. McKinney. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Dec. 18 said he expected to support Harriman for the nomination at the August convention. He said he probably would be a delegate and would cast his first ballot for Harriman.

## Capitol Quotes

**FRUSTRATION** -- "The feeling of frustration which one of the House members is said to have experienced a few days ago is understandable in view of the many difficult problems requiring attention. He said at the end of a hectic day: 'I'm going home now and if dinner isn't on the table I'm gonna be awfully mad. If it is, I'm not gonna eat a bite!'" -- Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) April 14 newsletter.

**SURPLUS** -- "The latest surplus I have located is mostly stored right here in Washington and as strange as it may seem it is money -- \$250 million worth of bright, shiny silver dollars. Tons and tons of them repose under heavy guard here at the main Treasury Building.... The Treasury Department informs me that the demand for the 'wagonwheels' has been so slight that none have been minted since 1935." -- Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D Texas) April 12 newsletter.

**BANG, BANG, BANG** --(During April 11 debate on the farm bill) Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- "There is no acreage limitation on corn. In other words, corn goes bang, bang, bang." Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- "But corn has not gone bang, bang, bang. Only about 40 percent of your farmers made any effort to go bang, bang, bang." Arends -- "I am not talking about price. I am talking about the acreage reduction." Cooley -- "I am talking about that, too."

**OVER 65** -- "The fastest growing population group in our country consists of the men and women age 65 and over. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare... has attacked the matter with all the ferocity and speed of a snail.... Last year Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby...admitted the federal government was 10 years behind in its work on behalf of older persons. Yet she requested a budget of only \$65,000 to deal with the enormous task. We hoped for a more sympathetic attitude when Secretary Folsom appeared this year, but there was none.... A few days ago President Eisenhower announced that he was creating a National Council on Aged.... What this means is that the President has now given a name and status to the present hit or miss, decentralized system.... One feels about the President's action the same as Sir Harry Lauder's caddy must have felt after having completed 18 holes of golf with him on a bitterly cold day. The caddy had done a fine job. After paying him the regular fee, Lauder slipped something into the caddy's hand saying: 'That's for a glass of hot whiskey, lad.' The caddy opened his hand. There in his palm was a lump of sugar." -- Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) April 9 newsletter.

**D. C. BREAKFASTS** -- "...I never fully realized how completely filled a day could be until I found my schedule included a great number of breakfast meetings starting at 7:30 or 8.... But such meetings are necessary...because there are a great number of necessary meetings, and...the House commences its business promptly at noon and any scheduled luncheon is virtually impossible." Rep. John E. Henderson (R Ohio) April 26 release.

**PUBLIC WORKS** -- "Oregonians, more than most people, are aware of the value of petroglyphs -- prehistoric rock carvings that in our state abound in areas which were once centers of Indian culture. I have been particularly concerned recently with working to ensure that the highway construction bill provides for saving these precious antiquities when they are uncovered by highway builders.... I was therefore puzzled, then amused, and finally pleased when a young lady on the staff of the Public Works Committee called me last week to say that the highway bill does contain a section providing, according to her, 'for the preservation of American iniquities'." -- Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) March newsletter.

**OTC** -- "Approval of the Organization for Trade Cooperation bill by Congress would be outright confirmation of the State Department's dominance in this field, and even worse it would pass control to an international body.... I for one have no intention of entrusting to the State Department the welfare and destiny of the many industries in my...district that suffer from import competition.... If passed this bill would enable an influx of products manufactured by slave labor and seriously jeopardize the economic livelihood of thousands of industrial workers...." -- Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.).

**TREND** -- "Out of all this political frustration comes one set of figures that is comforting and gives us hope for the future. President Eisenhower's prayerful attitude toward his responsibilities has encouraged a nationwide religious trend which is apparent in many ways. Most recent evidence of this new feeling is the statistics showing that last year church construction totaled \$760 million, while this year it is expected to soar to more than \$900 million. It is a heartwarming thought to know that a lot of money is being spent on constructive lines too." -- Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) April 2 newsletter.

**ADVICE FROM HOME** -- My 10-day visit in the district over the Easter recess was refreshing and interesting. I had a chance to talk with a great many people, and they gave me a lot of advice.... Primarily there are four segments of agriculture in trouble: the G.I. who started farming on a marginal place after World War II or Korea, when costs were high; the small farmer who has tried to stay in the program and has been forced to cut his acreage below economic limits; the drought-area victims and the cattle feeder who bought at high prices.... I can see better days ahead for agriculture, whether we get a farm bill or not. There are fewer cattle on feed, fewer sows farrowed, less meat in storage. Prices have gone up with government buying for relief, school lunches and military services.... The best farm program, however, would be plenty of rain." -- Rep. A.L. Miller (R Neb.) April 18 newsletter.

**PAPER** -- "Among (Washington's)...distinctions is that the largest import...is paper. The largest single export is waste paper.... It is a pretty 'wordy' place. There is no way of determining how many words may have been erased, but during the last year the government used 7,900,000 pencils." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) April 26 newsletter.



**In This Appendix . . .** (April 23-April 29)**Bills Acted On** . . . . . PAGE A-109

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

**Bills Introduced** . . . . . PAGE A-111

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

**Public Law 487**

- S 2438 -- Amend act entitled "Act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever." THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported March 23, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 8300, April 9, 1956. President signed April 18, 1956.

**Public Law 488**

- S 3269 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 7874, April 9, 1956. President signed April 18, 1956.

**Public Law 489**

- S 1834 -- Authorize certain retired commissioned officers of Coast Guard to use commissioned grade authorized them by law under which they retired, in computation of their retired pay under provisions of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. President signed April 23, 1956.

**Public Law 490**

- HR 8107 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by increasing pay of six-months trainees from \$50 to \$78 per month. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. House passed Feb. 9. Senate Armed Services reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 9, 1956. President signed April 23, 1956.

## 2. Sent to President

- HR 4047 -- Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House passed April 24, 1956.
- HR 4781 -- Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 30. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House passed April 24, 1956.
- HR 6162 -- Provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the Circuit Courts of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 6573 -- Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 8334 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1956 Olympic Games. CHUDOFF (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 8942 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. GWINN (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 8959 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C. to be admitted without payment of tariff. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20, amended. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 9078 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall not be less than 2,500 officers and members. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. House District of Columbia reported April 19, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- HR 9428 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed April 24, 1956.
- HR 10754 -- Authorize Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of House of Representatives, to accept and wear award of Order of Sikatuna, Lakan Class, tendered by government of Republic of Philippines. MCCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed April 24, 1956. Senate passed April 25, 1956.

## 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

- S 497 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. MALONE (R Nev.). Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- S 977 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- S 2202 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and Goldwater (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- S 3025 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77, of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956.



- S 3295 — Amend act of April 28, 1953, re daylight-saving time in D. C. CASE (R N.J.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.
- S Con Res 72 — Appropriate observance of National Hospital Week. HILL (D Ala.) (Thye (R Minn.)). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 584 — Amend title 28, re making U.S. Customs Court, a Constitutional Court. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 24, 1956, amended.
- S 1574 — Provide for payments by Secretary of Interior to owners of non-federal water-use facilities for hydroelectric power benefits realized by U.S. GOLD-WATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1956, amended.
- S 1603 — Authorize purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1956.
- S 1622 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, of Missouri River Basin project. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1956, amended.
- S 2267 — Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.). Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1956.
- S 2705 — Authorize Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. to construct, maintain and operate a branch track or siding over Second St. SE, in D. C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956, amended.
- S 2913 — Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control. CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.
- S 3072 — Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended.
- S 3073 — Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D. C. and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956, amended.
- S 3113 — Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act re vessels purchased prior to enactment of such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.
- S 3163 — Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended.
- S 3164 — Similar to S 3163.
- S 3265 — Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, as amended, to provide for filling vessel utilization and performance reports by operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.
- S 3266 — Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic to act as notaries in places outside continental limits of U.S. and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended.
- S 3391 — Provide for regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Bricker (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.
- S 3498 — Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which armed forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956.
- S 3524 — Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended.
- S 3732 — Provide insurance against flood damage. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 26, 1956.
- S Con Res 73 — Make provisions re flight against mental illness and to observe National Mental Health Week. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Labor reported April 24, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1774 — Abolish Verendrye National Monument and convey lands to state of North Dakota. BURDICK (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended.

- HR 2854 — Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Judiciary reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 25, 1956.
- HR 6227 — Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May. 20. House passed amended, 371-24, June 14. Senate passed April 25, 1956.
- HR 7186 — Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended.
- HR 7678 — Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended.
- HR 7993 — Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended. House passed, 358-3, Feb. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended.
- HR 8750 — Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act re federal participation in certain instances. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed April 24, 1956.
- HR 9083 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for amortization of grain-storage facilities. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported April 19, 1956. House passed April 23, 1956.
- HR 9260 — Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans Administration direct loans. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956.
- HR 9390 — Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 17. House passed Feb. 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 23, 1956.
- HR 9824 — Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956.
- HR 10660 — Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways; to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses. House Public Works reported April 21, 1956. House passed April 27, 1956, 388-19.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 483 — Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported April 26, 1956, amended.
- HR 2845 — Amend veterans regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having service-incurred disability of loss of use of both buttocks. HERBERT (D La.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956.
- HR 7144 — Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans' Administration to be service-connected. ADAIR (R Ind.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956.
- HR 7952 — Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.
- HR 8228 — Suspend for two years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended.
- HR 8458 — Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that widow of veteran of Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) who married veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956.
- HR 8535 — Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956.
- HR 8615 — Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1959 (the termination date for inductions into armed forces), and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within two years after interment or reinterment in case of servicemen dying overseas before such date. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended.

HR 8837 -- Amend certain sections of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re legislature of territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956, amended.

HR 8901 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24, 1956, amended.

HR 9841 -- Provide that in determining eligibility of widow or child of deceased veteran for pension income limitations, applicable to such widow or child, shall be increased by \$600 for year in which veteran's death occurs. DORN (D S.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended.

HR 9842 -- Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases. DOWDY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, 1956, amended.

HR 9922 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956.

HR 10542 -- Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits. SISK (D Calif.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended.

HR 10643 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. YOUNG (R Nev.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1956.

HR 10721 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 21, 1956.

H J Res 513 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 26, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956.

HR 10890 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956.

HR 10765 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported April 26, 1956.

H J Res 516 -- Make provisions re payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right of way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1956, amended.

H J Res 569 -- Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans. SIKES (D Fla.). House Rules reported April 26, 1956, amended.

H Con Res 210 -- Extend greetings to Sudan. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956.

H Con Res 232 -- Extend greetings to American National Red Cross on occasion of its 75th anniversary. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE               | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS            | Civil Service                |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE       | Commemorative                |
| Housing & Schools            | Congress                     |
| Safety & Health              | Constitution, Civil Rights   |
| Social Security              | Crimes, Courts, Prisons      |
| Welfare                      | District of Columbia         |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY            | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy        | Land and Land Transfers      |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office                  |
| International Relations      | Presidential Policy          |
| 5. LABOR                     | General                      |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS       | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY   |
| Defense Policy               | Business & Banking           |
| Veterans                     | Commerce & Communications    |
|                              | Natural Resources            |
|                              | Public Works & Reclamation   |
|                              | Taxes & Tariffs              |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

### 1. Agriculture

- S 3699 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend section 5 (b) of Farm Credit Act of 1937, as amended, to permit an officer or an employee of Farm Credit Administration, or any officers or employee of any corporation operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration, to be elected to membership on a farm credit board -- Agriculture.
- S 3706 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from "unfit for human consumption" category for purposes of section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 -- Agriculture.
- S 3709 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for payment of certain defaulted joint-stock land bank bonds, receiver's certificates, receiver's receipts for certificates given in lieu of such bonds, or receiver's receipts given for such bonds -- Agriculture.
- S 3719 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Martin (R Iowa), Curtis (R Neb.) Mundt (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for transfer of strategic materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural products to supplement stockpile created under this Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through April 27, 1956			This week's listing includes:	
			Bills	S 3692 to S 3748 HR 10721 to HR 10898
			Resolutions	
	Senate	House		
Bills	3,748	10,898	S J Res 161 to 165	
Joint Resolutions	165	611	S Con Res 75 to 76	
Concurrent			S Res 247 to 250	
Resolutions	76	234	H J Res 608 to 611	
Simple Resolutions	250	489	H Con Res 233 to 234	
TOTAL	4,239	12,232	H Res 481 to 489	

- S 3727 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/25/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act -- Agriculture.
- S 3738 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for cost of processing of surplus commodities for distribution -- Agriculture.
- S 3739 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clements (D Ky.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Young (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to authorize payment of ocean freight on surplus commodities distributed overseas by voluntary agencies -- Agriculture.
- HR 10728 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water and forest resources and to provide an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.
- HR 10732 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.
- HR 10734 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a domestic parity plan for wheat -- Agriculture.
- HR 10737 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10734.
- HR 10742 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.
- HR 10758 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10734.
- HR 10761 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act -- Agriculture.
- HR 10783 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 314 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10785 -- BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.  
 HR 10787 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish a program of production controls for hogs -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10794 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for an annual report by Secretary of Agriculture re certain timber resources of U.S. -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10801 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Make provisions re processing of donated food commodities -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10807 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10830 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10831 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 10832 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act so as specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and to authorize federal credit unions to invest in shares of and become members of central credit unions organized under such act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 10840 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re rice acreage allotments -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10870 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10875 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/27/56 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956 -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10876 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10875.  
 HR 10879 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide a 2-price system for rice for 2 years -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10880 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re acreage allotments for rice and reestablishment of U.S. historic share of world rice market -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10886 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re acreage allotments for rice for 1957 and 1958, to correct certain inequities in such allotments for 1956, and to reestablish U.S. historic share of world rice market -- Agriculture.  
 HR 10887 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10879.

## 2. Appropriations

HR 10721 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.  
 HR 10899 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 4/27/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

### HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3721 -- SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.  
 HR 10811 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend title IV of National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 10836 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress (re assistance to schools in federally affected areas) to provide an alternative method of computing local contribution rates -- Labor.  
 HR 10881 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provision of housing for essential civilian employees of armed forces -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 10885 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend section 404 of Housing Amendments, 1955, to facilitate acquisition by military departments of housing covered by mortgages insured under military housing insurance program -- Banking and Currency.

### SAFETY AND HEALTH

\* 3693 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Smith (R Maine), Martin (R Iowa), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes to provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law -- Government Operations.  
 HR 10741 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Establish a program of survival food depots in order to provide subsistence for large numbers of civilian population of U.S. who would be evacuated from devastated areas in event of attack on U.S. -- Agriculture.

HR 10757 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10741.  
 HR 10795 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard of hearing -- Administration.  
 HR 10804 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of Federal Government -- Labor.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 10729 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.  
 HR 10736 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend public-assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 10806 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.  
 HR 10809 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.  
 HR 10844 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.

### WELFARE NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 4. Foreign Policy

### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

S 3703 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Judiciary.

HR 10766 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II -- Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 10767 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10766.  
 HR 10889 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended -- Commerce.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HR 10878 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend for 1 additional year period during which visas may be issued thereunder, to increase number of such visas which may be issued to certain classes of refugees, to permit admission (subject to adequate safeguards) of certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis -- Judiciary.  
 H J Res 609 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 4/24/56 -- Make provisions for relief of certain aliens -- Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S J Res 165 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) -- 4/25/56 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco -- Foreign Relations.  
 HR 10789 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for payment by U.S. of ocean or air freight charges on certain relief packages shipped to foreign countries -- Civil Service.  
 HR 10796 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10789.  
 H J Res 610 -- MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence -- Rules.

## 5. Labor

HR 10765 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### DEFENSE POLICY

S 3697 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Extend educational provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, until such time as existing laws authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective -- Labor.  
 HR 10748 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act (50 U.S.C. 98-95h), re transfer of banded materials to supplemental stockpile -- Armed Services.  
 HR 10759 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/24/56 -- Extend time limit within which recommendations for and awards of, certain military decorations may be made -- Armed Services.  
 HR 10762 -- DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10759.  
 HR 10790 -- EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for rank of certain officers of Army, Navy and Air Force -- Armed Services.  
 HR 10835 -- TABER (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Transfer operations of Continental Air Command from Mitchell Air Force Base to Sampson Air Force Base -- Armed Services.



H Con Res 233 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/23/56 -- Create a Joint Committee on Civil Defense -- Rules.

#### VETERANS

- HR 10743 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, to permit renewal of certain policies of insurance -- Veterans.  
HR 10842 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide outpatient treatment for non-service-connected disability for certain veterans -- Veterans.  
HR 10884 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend chapter V of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to extend period during which World War II veterans may obtain guaranteed loans -- Veterans.  
H Res 487 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide funds for investigations and studies made by Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to H Res 63 and H Res 376 -- Administration.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

#### CIVIL SERVICE

- S 3725 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Johnston (D S.C.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Laird (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.  
S 3731 -- CARLSON (R Kan.), Jenner (R Ind.), Martin (R Iowa) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.  
S 3734 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.  
S 3741 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for inclusion of U.S. Commissioners within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.  
HR 10730 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death or property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.  
HR 10731 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.  
HR 10763 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for an increase in wage basis for computation of compensation for disability or death under Federal Employees' Compensation Act -- Labor.  
HR 10764 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.  
HR 10775 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

#### COMMEMORATIVE NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### CONGRESS

- S 3742 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands, and of forest reserves created from public domain -- Interior.  
HR 10754 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of House of Representatives, to accept and wear award of Order of Sikatuna, Lakan Class, tendered by Government of Republic of Philippines.  
HR 10846 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands -- Interior.  
HR 10847 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10848 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10849 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10850 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10851 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10852 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10853 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10854 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10855 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10856 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10857 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
HR 10858 -- GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.  
H Res 481 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Continue in effect H Res 190 and H Res 386, 83rd Congress -- Judiciary.  
H Res 482 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Express House disapproval of anti-Christian terror and persecution by Communists of Ukrainian Christians -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 483 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for appointment of special committee of House of Representatives to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for House of Representatives -- Rules.

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3717 -- CASE (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Strengthen civil-rights statutes -- Judiciary.  
S 3718 -- CASE (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting right to vote -- Judiciary.  
S 3745 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Limit life of a patent to a term commencing with date of application -- Judiciary.

HR 10798 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Germany -- Judiciary.  
H J Res 608 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to taxing and spending powers -- Judiciary.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 3726 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/25/56 -- Amend section 48 of title 28 of U.S.C. in order to authorize holding terms of U.S. Court of Appeals for fifth circuit at Miami, Fla. -- Judiciary.  
S 3744 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish a U.S. Court of Appeals for Patents -- Judiciary.  
HR 10772 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 93 (b) (2) of title 28 of U.S.C. re District Courts -- Judiciary.  
HR 10786 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U.S.C. -- Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 3695 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C. institutions located in Maryland and Virginia -- D.C.  
HR 10768 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 5 of act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended, to Committee on D.C. -- D.C.  
HR 10769 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend D.C. Corporation Act -- D.C.  
HR 10799 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide that Alcoholic Beverage Control Board establish and maintain government liquor stores in D.C. -- D.C.  
HR 10871 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 4/27/56 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs -- D.C.  
HR 10883 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend an act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in D.C. be compelled to carry insurance for protection of passengers -- D.C."

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 3696 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) (by request) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe -- Interior.  
HR 10829 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to provide for designation of a Hawaii defense highway system -- Public Works.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 3700 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property to D.C. and Department of Interior to be available for park and recreational purposes, including construction of a national athletic stadium -- Government Operations.  
S 3723 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, Calif., to accept other land in exchange -- Armed Services.  
S 3743 -- LONG (D La.) (by request) -- 4/26/56 -- Add certain federally owned land to Lassen Volcanic National Park, in California -- Interior.  
HR 10723 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act -- Interior.  
HR 10724 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Klamath County, Ore -- Government Operations.



- HR 10725 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress -- Interior.
- HR 10726 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for adjustments in lands or interest therein acquired for Buford Dam and Reservoir, Ga., by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof -- Public Works.
- HR 10740 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property to D.C. and Department of Interior to be available for park recreational purposes including construction of a National Memorial Stadium -- Government Operations.
- HR 10747 -- RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for conveyance of reversionary interest of U.S. in certain lands to Clint Independent School District and Fabens Independent School District in Texas -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 10774 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 4/24/56 -- Make provisions for Relief of village of Wauneta, Neb. -- Judiciary.

#### POST OFFICE

- HR 10745 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to change position of order filler from level 2 to level 3 of postal field service schedule -- Civil Service.
- HR 10808 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Adjust an inequity that exists re certain technical, scientific, industrial, professional, merchandising and marketing periodicals -- Civil Service.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- HR 10791 -- EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide that chairmanship of Federal Trade Commission shall rotate among Commissioners -- Commerce.

#### GENERAL

- S 3748 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 4/26/56 -- Enhance security, defense and economic potential of U.S. by increasing number of graduate engineers and scientists through a grant of federal scholarships on a competitive basis to prospective students in those fields -- Labor.
- HR 10839 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations -- Government Operations.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 3732 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10744 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and re-insurance -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10859 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951, to assist small business -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10860 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.
- HR 10861 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.
- HR 10862 -- McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.
- HR 10863 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 3705 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Commerce.
- HR 10733 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend section 307 of Communications Act of 1934, to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of broadcast stations -- Commerce.
- HR 10738 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Require periodic survey by chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10756 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 307 of Communications Act of 1934, to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of broadcast stations -- Commerce.
- HR 10793 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10792.
- HR 10797 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10792.
- HR 10800 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize payment of operating-differential subsidy to contract carriers -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10812 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10877 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend sections 204a and 216 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that shippers may designate routing of property transported by motor carriers in cases where two or more through routes have been established -- Commerce.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3694 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Saltontall (R Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine) -- 4/23/56 -- Reorganize Department of Interior by establishing Fish and Wildlife Service of such Department as a division under an additional Assistant Secretary of Interior -- Government Operations.
- HR 10746 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission, to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10755 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10760 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10770 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10784 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10805 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize and direct construction by Atomic Energy Commission of six nuclear power facilities for production of electric power -- Atomic Energy.
- HR 10810 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10813 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10837 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for publication of advance notice of rules and regulations re lands and natural resources owned by U.S. -- Judiciary.
- HR 10838 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Facilitate transmission of electric power by U.S. -- Commerce.
- HR 10845 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10872 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/27/56 -- Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made -- Interior.
- HR 10873 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/27/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states re control, appropriation, use or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries -- Interior.
- HR 10874 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10888 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.
- HR 10892 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10746.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 3704 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 and property in square 724 in D.C. for purpose of extension of site of additional office building for U.S. Senate or for purpose of addition to U.S. Capitol Grounds -- Public Works.
- S 3722 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works for flood control and other purposes on Sacramento River in California -- Public Works.
- S 3724 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 4/25/56 -- Create city of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said Commission; and authorize Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and Hawesville, Ky. -- Public Works.
- S 3728 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of San Angelo federal reclamation project, Texas -- Interior.
- S 3729 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 4/25/56 -- Create City of Lawrenceburg Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said Commission; and authorizing Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Boone County, Ky. -- Public Works.
- S 3730 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for protecting Soap Lake, Wash., in connection with Columbia Basin project, Washington -- Interior.
- HR 10771 -- NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 4/24/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of bistate commission to investigate possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River -- Public Works.
- HR 10802 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams at and in vicinity of Gulfport, Fla., for present and prospective commerce -- Public Works.
- HR 10803 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of San Angelo federal reclamation project, Texas -- Interior.
- HR 10862 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 4/27/56 -- Provide for protecting Soap Lake, Wash., in connection with Columbia Basin project, Washington -- Interior.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3692 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 4/23/56 -- Make provisions re import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in production of livestock feed -- Finance.
- S 3695 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to compensate retail dealers of gasoline for taxes paid on gasoline which is lost due to spillage, evaporation, and other causes -- Finance.

S 3702 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 4/23/56 -- Suspend for 2 years duty on alumina, on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite -- Finance.

S 3710 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/24/56 -- Allow additional income tax exemptions for a taxpayer or a spouse, or a dependent child under 23 years of age, who is a full-time student at an educational institution above secondary level -- Finance.

S 3711 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses incurred by him in obtaining a higher education -- Finance.

-----

HR 10722 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 4/23/56 -- Reclassify plastic clothespins in Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10727 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to establish corporate tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 32 percent surtax and to increase amount of exemption from such surtax -- Ways and Means.

HR 10735 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for allowance, as deductions, of contributions to medical research organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 10739 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/23/56 -- Make provision re method of allocating tax liability of an affiliated group of corporations for purposes of computing earnings and profits -- Ways and Means.

HR 10773 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize retroactive payments in lieu of taxes by Housing Authority of Houston, Texas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10788 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish a Commission on Federal Taxation -- Ways and Means.

HR 10833 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Recognize for income tax purposes prepaid income accounting and reserves for estimated expenses -- Ways and Means.

HR 10834 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Make provisions re definition of a personal holding company in case of corporations filing consolidated income-tax returns -- Ways and Means.

HR 10841 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend paragraph 1541 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that rate of duty in effect re harpsichord and clavichords shall be same as rate in effect re pianos -- Ways and Means.

HR 10843 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to place certain handmade and moldmade paper on free list -- Ways and Means.

# Congressional Quiz

The farm bill veto highlights the President's role in the legislative process. Can you answer the following questions about the veto power? Six is a perfect score, four creditable.

1. Q--Congress upheld President Eisenhower's veto of the farm bill when a motion to over-ride his objection failed to pass the House April 18. Has Congress ever succeeded in over-riding an Eisenhower veto?

A--No. The only previous attempt to over-ride an Eisenhower veto --in May 1955 -- also failed when the Senate upheld the President's veto of a bill raising postal workers' pay.



2. Q--The Constitution provides that a vetoed bill shall return for reconsideration to: (a) the chamber where the measure originated; (b) the chamber that last acted on it and sent it to the President; (c) the House of Representatives.

A--(a) The chamber in which the measure originated. The provision is observed only when there is a move to defeat the veto.

3. Q--Which President used the veto power more often than any other? (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (b) Harry S. Truman; (c) Ulysses S. Grant.

A--(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt. He refused to sign 631 bills during 12 years in office. Grover Cleveland, next on the list, vetoed 584 bills.

4. Q--How many days has the President to make up his mind whether to approve a bill? (a) 7; (b) 10; (c) 14.

A--(b) 10. The Constitution provides that the President shall have 10 days, excluding Sundays, to consider the bill "after it shall have been presented to him." Some time elapses after final passage before an approved copy is in the President's hands.

5. Q--True or false: Former President Harry S. Truman holds the record for the most vetoes over-ridden by Congress.

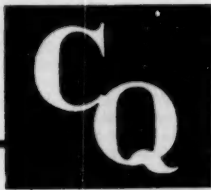
A--False. President Andrew Johnson, who had 15 vetoes over-ridden by Congress, holds the record. President Truman had 12 of his vetoes over-ridden, the second highest number of any President.

6. Q--True or false: Presidential approval is required for amendments to the Constitution.

A--False. The Supreme Court unanimously ruled in 1798 that Constitutional amendments do not require the President's approval. Justice Chase said then that the President's role applied "only to the ordinary cases of legislation." Twice, however, Presidents have signed proposed Constitutional amendments -- Buchanan in 1861 and Lincoln in 1865.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features  
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



# The Week In Congress

**Soil Bank** The House approved a compromise soil bank payment program acceptable to President Eisenhower's Administration and the Democrats. The proposal, to pay farmers for acreage they set aside in a drive to cut down farm production and surpluses, was headed for approval in the Senate. Democrats took the occasion to point out this wasn't Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's bill, but a bill written by 10 Senators and a like number of Representatives. Republican spokesmen characterized the bill as "95 percent non-controversial." (Page 512)

## Negroes for GOP?

Negroes now hold the balance of power in enough Congressional districts to assure the success of Republican efforts to capture control of the House of Representatives in November -- if the Negroes vote Republican. So far, no one is predicting a wholesale swing by Negro voters from the Democratic to the Republican columns. That's the goal of an all-out Republican drive, and already the Democrats acknowledge some "shift" of votes appears possible. Whether or not the shift assumes landslide proportions could depend on the outcome of Congressional action on civil rights legislation. A Senate filibuster by southern Democrats could be the signal for a stampede by Negroes to the Republican column. (Page 491)

## Congress' Policeman

The policeman Congress appointed 35 years ago to patrol federal spending is busier than ever on his bureaucratic beat. From an office building six blocks from the Capitol, employees of the General Accounting Office keep track of the executive departments for Congress. In most instances, this means strict GAO audits of expenditures. Thus, as the federal government has increased in size, GAO's influence as the watchdog also has expanded. GAO is also one of the few government agencies that takes in more than it spends. But there is controversy as to how GAO's considerable power has been exercised. Right now GAO feels it needs 200 more fiscal agents. With this increase in force, the agency feels it can perform its police job to everyone's satisfaction. (Page 498)

### Roll-Call Votes

House: Highway program, p. 514; soil bank, p. 514.

## Adlai Wins Poll

An exclusive Congressional Quarterly poll shows Adlai E. Stevenson is the solid favorite of Democratic Senators and Representatives for the party's Presidential nomination. CQ polled the 280 Democratic Members of Congress. Result: 57 percent of the Congressmen want Stevenson, only 6 percent voted for the only other announced candidate, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Second place in the poll went to Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.). Most of Stevenson's support came from the South, the Midwest and the West. (Page 497)

## Ave Available?

Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) started out on a six-state, fund-raising speaking tour of the Midwest and Far West at the behest of the Democratic National Committee. The trip started a few days after Adlai E. Stevenson called Harriman "my opponent" and said this fact had been "obvious for some time." Harriman kept his counsel, his only overt act toward the Presidential political picture being a scheduled meeting with Wisconsin's Democratic convention delegation. These delegates were pledged to Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) who ran unopposed in the Badger State primary. (Page 519)

## Highways

The bill to provide for \$51.5 billion in national highway construction passed the House on a 388-19 roll-call vote. The measure, as it went to the Senate, called for a 40,000-mile network of roads linking major cities in the nation and funds to help states build up other highways. Uncle Sam would pay 90 percent of the cost of the network and would pay half the cost of other highway construction. Increased taxes on such highway user items as gasoline and tires over a 13-year period would finance the project. (Page 510)